

Hongkong Weekly Press

AND
China Overland Trade Review

Vol. XLII.]

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1895.

No. 19.

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BIRTHS.

At the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank House, Tientsin, on the 22nd October, the wife of D. H. MACKINTOSH, of a daughter. [2296]

On the 5th November, a.c., at Mountain View, No. 2, the Peak, the wife of Mr. PAUL BREWITT, of a son. [2292]

MARRIAGE.

At the Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 28th of October, 1895, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., GERALD STOCKWELL WALTON, M.B., of Hinokan, to KATHERINE JANE TUNNA, of Wem, Shropshire.

DEATH.

At his residence, on the 4th November, at 6 a.m., LOUIS MENDEL, of Altona, Germany, aged 51 years. [2239]

ARRIVALS OF MAIL.

The English mail of the 4th October arrived, per P. O. steamer *Rohilla*, on the 4th November (31 days); the American mail of the 12th October arrived, per P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, on the 5th November (24 days); and the Canadian mail of the 14th October arrived, per C. P. steamer *Empress of India*, on the 6th November (23 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Ratifications of the new treaty between Japan and Denmark have been exchanged.

It is stated that the re-coronation of the Emperor of Korea has been postponed for three months.

General Miura arrived at Ujina on the 26th October and was arrested at once for his conduct in connection with the Korean emeute.

The Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting was held on the 28th, 29th, and 30th October. The weather was not very favourable, but the meeting was a very successful one.

The Imperial Prince Kitashirakawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Guards Division, died at Tainanfu on the 28th October from fever complicated with disease of the heart.

The Naval Court of Inquiry held at Yokohama to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the *Belgic* found that the disaster was due to an error of judgment on the part of the captain, who was censured.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* says:—Li Hung-chang's most sanguine friends now despair of his return to power, and it is regarded as quite certain that he will never come back as Viceroy of Chihli. The fact that his family are now going to Peking would seem to confirm this.

On the morning of the 30th October fire broke out on board the American ship *Wandering Jew* in Hongkong harbour. The vessel was on the berth for New York and had most of her crew on board. She was towed into the dock and scuttled and was afterwards taken to the dock.

It is stated in official circles, the *N. C. Daily News* says, that cotton ginning mills are to be erected at Ningpo and Taichow, and other towns in Chèkiang, wherever machinery can be used for local products. Capitalists will be encouraged to buy machinery from abroad "in order to compete with foreigners."

The *Shenpao* publishes a report current in Peking that the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung will probably be sent to take Viceroy Yang's place in Shen-kan, and that Liu K'un-yi will return to the Liangkiang. The latter official had his Imperial audience a fortnight ago, at so far no decree has appeared as to where Liu is to go.

According to private advices from Japan, the *China Gazette* says, it is not unlikely that Talienwan will be opened to foreign trade under the terms of the latest treaties, concluded in reference to Liaotung and the regulation of trade between Japan and China. The Russian Minister at Peking is said, however, to have opposed such a course.

It is reported in native official circles at Shanghai, the *Daily News* says, that the Viceroy Chang has given the building of the railway between Chinkiang and Tientsin to a French syndicate whose representative is the gentleman who was formerly in charge of and who finished the Port Arthur docks on behalf of the Tientsin French syndicate.

According to a Tokyo press despatch of the 23rd October it is stated that Marquis Saionji, the temporary Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Satow, the British Minister, have agreed to amend the commercial treaty between Japan and Great Britain by altering the specific *ad valorem* duties. The subject will shortly receive the attention of the Privy Council.

The excitement as to Russia's designs in the North, reported last week, developed into something like a scare, but it was only of a day or two's duration. It is now generally believed that Port Arthur will be connected with the Trans-Siberian Railway and that Russia has obtained a virtual control of Manchuria, but in the East the feeling is that the circumstances do not call for armed interference by England.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* says:—We learn that the new Municipal 6 per cent. loan has been subscribed for six and a half times over. Applicants will therefore only receive allotments for 15 or 16 per cent. of the amounts applied for. The loan, which was for Tls. 10,000, was taken up by the land renters, who it is evident know how to appreciate a good thing. The total amount applied for was Taels 65,000, an indication that money is fairly plentiful somewhere.

Despatches received from Peking, the *N. C. Daily News* says, report that two railway lines have been sanctioned by the Throne, one to connect with Tientsin, the Peking *depôt* to be at Shakuo gate, and another line to commence from the western suburbs of the capital (Lokou bridge) to connect with Tsingkiangpu on the Grand Canal. Hu Yü-fen, Judge of Kwangsi, having given up command of the Wusheng disciplined army corps at Tientsin in favour of Yuan Shih-k'ai, is soon expected in Peking to take the Chief Directorate of the building of these two lines.

We (*Peking and Tientsin Times*) are glad to learn that the U. S. Chengtu Commissioners continue to make good progress on their journey. On the 23rd inst. they had reached Tai-ye and all were well and in excellent spirits. There is no doubt that the object which the U. S. Government had in view, in insisting on the Commissioners proceeding overland, is being attained, viz., publicity to the fact that the wrong-doing of Chinese officials is about to be enquired into by foreigners, and in the heart of China the main streets of the various cities have been lined with crowds of people, evidently much impressed by the spectacle of the cavalcade as it traverses the city, with the guard leading in double file, followed by the Commissioners on horseback and then by the fourteen carts. The guard has given every satisfaction, and nothing could exceed their attention and courtesy.

The following, the *N. C. Daily News* says, may be considered as coming from a reliable source:—The Viceroy Chang has recently granted permission to a number of native syndicates to establish steam cotton weaving and spinning mills, silk filatures, a railway between Shanghai and Soochow and from thence to Chinkiang, three steam launch companies to run between Shanghai, Soochow, and Hangchow and way stations, and another company with larger steamers to run between Nanking and islands in the Yangtze and from Shanghai to islands on the Chèkiang coast, i.e., Chusan Archipelago. The latest permission granted is to build silk weaving mills to make the celebrated Nanking satin and silk velvets. A number of skilled workmen from foreign countries, it is presumed, will have to be engaged to teach the natives. The permission of the Throne has already been obtained by the Viceroy for all the above.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS IN THE NORTH.

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS.

The fact that the shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were unquotable on the London market on Friday last is indicative of the serious apprehensions that have been entertained of war with Russia breaking out. REUTER now informs us that "a special communication declares that the situation is not calculated to inspire any official communication." Questions are not ordinarily to be asked unreservedly. Several times Russia has declared that she did not intend to occupy such and such a place, and the declaration has been speedily followed by the actual occupation of the territory in question. That language is given to conceal thought is a cardinal principle of Muscovite diplomacy, and if there was any fixed intention of making war on another power the execution of the intention would in all probability be preceded by some such declaration as that made in connection with the present crisis. On this occasion, however, the declaration may, we think, be accepted as correct, in so far as the decision rests with Russia herself. She will pursue her designs quietly but persistently, but they will not lead her into conflict with England unless England deems it necessary to oppose her by force of arms. If there is to be a fight it is England that will start it, not Russia. The responsibility is not one to be shirked if there be any real interference with British interests, but we fail to see anything in the present position, or in the designs attributed to Russia, to justify any serious apprehension of a breach of the peace. The natural development of the great Northern power is a factor to be reckoned with, but it would, in our view, be criminal and foolish to attempt to check it. That the whole of Manchuria will ultimately come under the sway of Russia may be accepted almost as a certainty. We might delay it for a time, but sooner or later Russia's chance would come and she would take what she wanted, as we ourselves would do under similar circumstances. As to the effect on our commercial interests would not be likely to suffer, for although the commercial policy of Russia is illiberal the territory would be vastly better governed than under its present rulers and its trade would expand in proportion. The political situation created by the new arrangement would naturally require England to augment her forces in the Far East: the fleet would have to be strengthened and the Hongkong garrison increased, which would entail additional expenditure, but it would be a long time before that would amount to what a war would cost. So long as Russia does not directly interfere with British interests it will be England's wisest policy to let her go her own way while we look on. It seems to be the fate of China to go up amongst the powers, and to be divided special interest in preventing England has no share; it would be better to let Russia get on as she looked out for a more to the purpose should think it necessary to share herself. If Japan set would be her sary to oppose Russia, then why England's own affair, and there is no reason. The land should be drawn into the quagmire spirit situation is one in which a Jing Lord might easily precipitate war, but SALISBURY is too far-seeing a statesman to enter on a conflict that could result in permanent advantage; however brilliant our victories on sea and land might be. In the opening up and civilization of China Russia

has her part to play as well as ourselves and it should not be our policy to obstruct her or to maintain the present evil condition of things.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE AND ITS EFFECT IN THE FAR EAST.

The *Times*, in an interesting article on the alliance between France and Russia, after showing that the alliance was of France's seeking and that the predominance must remain with Russia, goes on to say:—"It is easy enough to understand the usefulness of France to Russia, but it is less obvious in what way Russia can be made to subserve permanent French interests. Russian policy is patient and continuous. It is simply a policy of expansion at the expense of nations endowed with less bulk and momentum. To Russia any ally is capable of being serviceable in turn, for the purpose of breaking down resistance and paving the way for its own ultimate subjection to the process it helps to apply to others. France has no analogous policy. She has only particular aims which are but indirectly and slenderly connected with secular evolution. In virtue of this difference Russia must always have the general control of the alliance. She will use it to further her own aims, secure in the knowledge that she can wait without standing still. France will be in Russia's hand as a hammer to break down resistance, but she will have to be content with such gratification of her own ambition as may be incidentally obtainable in the process of working out Russia's schemes. She may be encouraged to weaken a rival, but she will not be helped to grow strong at his expense." It may be that the French policy is less continuous than that of Russia, but it is a noteworthy fact that notwithstanding all her revolutions and changes of Government the foreign policy of France, especially her Asiatic policy, continued to run on fairly parallel lines. Granting, however, that France has only particular aims that are but indirectly and slenderly connected with secular evolution, she nevertheless attaches great value to those aims, and the alliance with Russia is not intended by her to be entirely one-sided in its advantages. In European politics the alliance has appreciably increased the influence of France, but it is perhaps in the Far East that its effect is most noticeable. Both Russia and France are interested in diminishing British influence in this part of the world, to the extent at least of restricting our power to interfere with their own schemes of aggrandisement. Russia wants territory in the North, France in the South, and it is conceivable Great Britain might object to and thwart the designs of each, if they acted independently. By mutually supporting each other, however, they reduce Great Britain's power of effective interference and increase their own liberty of action. The terms of the alliance have been made public nor is it down to any considerations led to its formation, but so far as Russia is concerned it is not improbable that the support she would receive from France in the Far East was what chiefly weighed with her. As to France, her policy in the Far East is chiefly anti-English; she wishes to obstruct our access to the markets and herself to gain control of the trade by artificial advantages. Between the two it behoves the British Government to walk warily, but not timidly. If our interests are threatened, we must be prepared to defend them.

Russia herself has, we believe, no desire to enter on any conflict with England, and the large additions she has been making to her fleet out here and to the Vladivostok garrison are in view of a conflict with Japan rather than with ourselves. If war with England were in contemplation the majority of the Russian ships would be required in European waters and would hardly be left in the Far East. But while Russia's sentiments may not at present be actively hostile the machinations of France may succeed eventually in bringing about a breach of the peace. For that we must be prepared, but the contingency, notwithstanding the uneasy feeling that prevails, we believe to be a remote one. The conflict for the present is more likely to be confined to the diplomatic field, and it is here that the danger lies of England being jockeyed out of the place she at present holds in the field of commerce. If it pleases China to give a contract for making a railway to a French syndicate, as she is said to have done, England may have no more right to object than France would have if the contract had gone to Englishmen, but she has every right to object to China's being tied down by treaty never to avail herself of English skill or capital in the construction of railways, which is one of the avowed objects of French policy. She has also a right to object to France obstructing the opening of the West River to foreign trade, or to any control of China's finances being established designed to work inimically to British trade interests. England's influence in China has been declining ever since the shameful and unfortunate convention by which it was agreed that a tribute mission should be sent every ten years from Burmah to China. England having abased herself so far as that, China not unnaturally thought she could afford to treat her with contempt, and she has not failed to do so. Events, however, have led to England more asserting herself, and with the aid of a policy of firmness some ground may be recovered and influence again become of sufficient weight at Peking to prevent the Chinese from lightly entering into anti-British agreements with other powers under the very nose of the British Ambassador.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE CONVENTION AND BRITISH INTERESTS.

In the course of an article on the Mekong question and the Franco-Chinese treaty the *Independence Tonkinoise* remarks that England's claims under the most favoured nation clause will not affect the fact that, thanks to the energy and intelligence of the French Minister, thanks especially to the authority possessed by the voice of France in the European concert, when united with that of Russia, Frenchmen have the priority in all that concerns commercial concessions and the exploitation of mines in China. The recent Franco-Chinese Convention has given us these privileges and we will know how to maintain them intact. If this view were to prevail the favoured nation clause might as well be struck out of the treaties, and then it would be open to Great Britain to make arrangements for her own advantage with China, which could not be shared in by France. We would hear a very different tale then from our French friends, who would regard any infringement of the favoured nation clause to their own detriment as outrageously dishonest and intolerable. England

land must also regard infractions of that clause in the same light and if France should prevail upon China to perpetrate such a breach of her solemn obligations a struggle would ensue out of which England would not emerge the loser. England is willing to regard China, as she always has done, as an open field in which all comers are to be treated on equal terms, and she can afford to look on with a friendly eye at French development in Indo-China so long as it is conducted on fair and neighbourly principles; but if France endeavours to oust us out of our rights in China and to use her Indo-China possessions as a menace to our own commercial development, the result will be that France will herself be the sufferer and a very heavy one. If France proceeds on the principle that there is not room for two England will proceed on the principle that France is the one that must get out. We do not attach much value to the vapourings of our Tonkin contemporaries when they refer to British interests, in reference to which they seem to be afflicted with a species of madness, but so much has been said about the exclusive privileges secured to France by the recent Convention, and such reticence is observed as to the publication of that instrument, that it is almost impossible to avoid the conclusion that an attempt has really been made to induce China to set aside the favoured nation clause. But China is not a free agent in the matter. She has solemnly engaged that whatever advantages are given to any other nation shall also be given to Great Britain, and, to borrow a phrase from the *Indépendance*, we will know how to maintain our privileges intact. Germany and other powers would no doubt take a similar view.

MEASURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

It is gratifying to observe the warmth with which the proposal of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce to send a commercial mission to China has been received. It is time that British merchants were up and doing, for while the foreign trade of China has been rapidly expanding Great Britain's share in it has been almost stationary and in some lines shows a positive decline. Other nations have been gaining on us in the race, notably our German friends, who have adapted themselves more readily to the changing conditions and have also enjoyed an advantage in being able, by the kindness of British shipowners, to send their goods out at lower rates of freight than their British rivals. Now that China is beginning to manufacture cottons for herself the decline in the import of those goods from Great Britain is likely to become still more rapid unless steps be taken to scientifically study the capabilities of the market and to introduce new classes of goods. Much of the non-expansiveness of British trade must be attributed to errors in our commercial system, but while that is a matter for commercial men themselves to look to, political action is also required to remove the obstacles that exist to the distribution of goods. In this direction Russia is supplying us with a capital object lesson. She has taken in hand the rich but undeveloped country of Manchuria, is about to connect Port Arthur with her Trans-Siberian Railway and to build subsidiary lines in various directions for the opening up of the different districts, and by next spring we shall probably see a branch of the new Russian Bank established at Port Arthur, which place may then be

considered as fairly launched on a career of progress that will rival that of San Francisco, Vancouver, and the other ports of the American "Pacific Slope." While Russia has thus been asserting herself and securing material advantages England has been floundering helplessly about and is unable to secure even the treaty rights of the transit pass system in the southern provinces, much less the opening of the West River or the construction of railways. It is time that all this was altered. It is stated that the recent Franco-Chinese treaty was signed by the Chinese unwillingly and without any time being afforded them for reflection. The portions of that treaty relating to territorial concessions, it is further stated, will not be ratified, owing to the opposition of England to China ceding what was not hers to cede; but the commercial clauses will be brought into force, and are indeed being already acted upon, as the new Consular appointments show. England must follow the example of her neighbours and make China, whether willingly or unwillingly matters not, concede such reasonable facilities as are required for the expansion and development of trade, the demands including the opening of the West River, and, possibly, the construction of a railway from Nanning to Pakhoi, the line to be under British administration for a specified term of years. The railway question may require further examination before it is definitely pronounced upon, but as to the West River there can be no division of opinion. China should be told in plain words that whether she likes it or not that important waterway must without further delay be opened to foreign trade and navigation and that the transit pass clauses of the treaty must be honestly observed. The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has recently, it has been stated in a contemporary, addressed the doyen of the diplomatic body on these questions, which we think was a mistake in policy, for the co-operative system at Peking seldom results in anything tangible, what is everybody's business becoming no one's, besides which the action of the Chamber looks like helping on the decadence of British influence in China, of which we have heard so much of late and which is so painfully apparent. British influence must have sunk low indeed if the Chamber of Commerce in a British colony has to carry its appeals elsewhere than to the British Minister. If the action taken has the desired result, however, and the West River is opened, the colony will have cause for thankfulness; but we trust that while the diplomatic body is discussing the question the British representative individually will take the matter up firmly and energetically and receive such support from the home Government as to cause his demands to be promptly complied with.

THE DEGRADATION OF LIU PING-CHANG AND ITS EFFECT.

The fact that LIU PING-CHANG, the degraded Viceroy of Szechuen, is returning to his home in Anhui without suffering any inconvenience from the Imperial displeasure and that he has been presented with the Ten-thousand Names Umbrella by the officials and gentry of Szechuen has been thought of sufficient importance by the Shanghai correspondent of the *China Mail* to form the subject of a special telegram. What inconvenience it was expected that LIU would suffer, further than his inability to again hold office, we do not know. Under the

terms of his degradation he is ineligible for any future appointment, but there is nothing in his sentence to prevent his travelling with as much state and pomp as his pleasure dictates and his means allow. He is in just the same position as a Hongkong official would be who was dismissed from Her Majesty's service. There would be nothing to prevent such an officer making a parade on his departure from the colony or receiving laudatory addresses and testimonials, which would no doubt be tendered to him if he possessed the sympathy of the public. It would certainly be a breach of propriety for any officials to sign the addresses, and it may be possible for the Legation at Peking to urge that the Szechuen officials who have done honour to LIU in their official capacities should be reprimanded, but it seems rather a shadowy object to pursue, for official reprimands in China, passed at the request of a foreign power, possess no value. Even apparently serious punishments are apt to resolve themselves into a mere sham, and the correspondent of our evening contemporary states that there is a growing conviction that LIU's punishment is of that description. High authorities on Chinese official procedure have expressed their satisfaction with the decree degrading the ex-Viceroy, and it would appear that it must prove effective to the extent of preventing his employment in future, but as he is an old man and was already in disgrace the probability of his obtaining another Viceroyalty was remote in any case, and the practical effect of the decree may be to secure for him popular sympathy and admiration as one who has suffered for his patriotism. The punishment that would prove really effective in the case of high Chinese officials convicted of inciting or countenancing anti-foreign outrages would be to seize their persons and detain them for the rest of their lives in some foreign possession, British, French, or otherwise according to the nationality of the Europeans against whom the peccant official had offended. Mere decrees, however strongly worded, and however serious their technical effect, are to be regarded with suspicion when they are granted at the request of foreign powers, for the official against whom the decree is directed will still retain the secret approval of his own Government.

LIU YUNG-FU.

LIU YUNG-FU, the Black Flag chief, has arrived at Canton, with a large number of his followers. What will the Chinese Government do with him? If they receive him with open arms, as they seem to have done, they are liable to be called to account by the Japanese Government for inciting him to resist the occupation of Formosa after the cession of the island and supplying him with arms and ammunition for that purpose. They would not take kindly to having to settle a claim for the expenses of conquest and indemnity for the lives lost. On the other hand, if they repudiate LIU and treat him with contumely they might drive him to join the rebels, and with the prestige he has amongst the populace as the conqueror of the French, the Japanese, and all the Western barbarians he would have a big following as the leader in an attack on the existing order of things. Possibly, however, the Japanese, now that they have completed the occupation of Formosa, may prefer to ignore LIU and waive any claim they might have for the trouble and expense he caused them, especially as they are hampered in their dealings with the Peking Government by Russia, France, and

Germany, who would no doubt oppose any demand for additional indemnity. As to Liu himself, he is in favour with his Government and the provincial officials, and although he would probably be willing enough to lead a rebellion if he thought it would result in his own personal advantage, the quixotic movement promoted from Hongkong will hardly commend itself to his judgment sufficient to induce him to endanger his present official position. In resisting the Japanese in Formosa after the island had been formally ceded by the Emperor of China he committed an offence against his own Government, but it is an offence which the Emperor's advisers will regard as a patriotic service, and it is safe to affirm that in the absence of strong pressure by Japan he will not be visited by any mark of Imperial displeasure. He pleads, moreover, that he never received instructions to abandon the defence of Formosa, and that in the absence of such instructions he was bound to hold out as long as he could. If that statement be founded on fact it shows that the Chinese Government has been neglectful of its duties in the matter and in addition to imposing unnecessary trouble on the Japanese also unjustifiably exposed its own officers and troops to a conflict in which they were bound to be defeated.

REVIEWS.

Clear Round. Seeds of Story from Other Countries. By E. A. GORDON, Member of the Japan Society, London. New Edition. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Limited.

Mrs. GORDON gives a pleasant narrative of her trip round the world. Professor Max Muller in an introductory letter writes:—"Your book '*Clear Round*' has been a great delight to me. It is a very pleasant way of travelling all round the world, without any fatigue." He is careful to add that "in accounting for the similarities between various religions I cannot always agree with you." But the spirit of your book is excellent, and I hope the book may be largely read." The spirit of the book may be gathered from the following passage from the author's preface:—"The late Dean Stanley loved to collect the rays of light, and it has been my endeavour to try and focus them as they fall from the realms of Art, Poesy, Literature, and Science, and to use them as a burning glass to kindle in the hearts and imaginations of readers, on both sides of the globe, a living fire which shall burn down the barriers of racial differences, and caste prejudices, and fuse them into one common flame—the Enthusiasm of Humanity." Whatever may be said of caste prejudices, racial differences have their foundations too deep in nature for Mrs. Gordon's airily proposed fusing, and in perusing her book the common sense reader will be more attracted by her pleasant descriptions of what she has seen than by her philosophical reflections. And her descriptions are not always strictly accurate or elevated above the trivial, as witness the following passage:—"Before leaving China we landed on the Praya at Hongkong, and ascended the Victoria Peak in an electric car; very alarming, as it is 2,000-feet high, and almost perpendicular. Descending to the cathedral, we saw a memorial tablet to the crews of fourteen English vessels lost between 1840 and 1850 in typhoons in the China seas; a large chemist's window filled with bottles of 'Scott's Emulsion' wrapped in the well-known 'fishermen' paper inscribed with Chinese characters! and, lastly, we bought for each of you a 'treasure box,' with a musical key, made of the delicious camphor-wood from this 'fragrant harbour.'" To explain the last sentence of this extract it should be noted that the book is dedicated "To Marjorie and her brothers," and is written in a style to interest the young, though it will also be found entertaining by the old, and none the less so perhaps for the charming simplicity

with which the writer accepts any tale on which a beautiful theory can be hung, of which the following may be taken as a sample:—

"We heard a touching experience from an Englishman, who, falling ill, was nursed with great devotion by a Japanese mother and daughter. He became worse, dangerously ill, and the younger woman disappeared for two or three days. When she returned, he learned that she had undertaken a pilgrimage to some mountain shrine to present offerings on his behalf, and now she was rejoicing in the assurance that he would recover. The patient laughed at the idea of 'prayers to heathen idols' doing him any good; but, with tearful eyes, she begged him not to scoff at her gods—it hurt her. Need I add that the little *mousmé's* prayers were answered and the Englishman did recover? And is there not a charming resemblance in this story to that of Naaman the Syrian and the little captive maid of Israel?"

As stated on the title page, "*Clear Round*" can be obtained of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Limited.

Fred C. Roberts of Tientsin, or For Christ and China. By Mrs. BRYSON. London: H. R. Allenson.

This is an appreciative record of the life and labours of Dr. Roberts, a medical missionary who died in harness last year. Dr. Roberts was a man of strong and attractive personality and the tribute paid to his memory by Mrs. Bryson will be welcomed by those who were associated with him in his work in the North and by the friends and sympathizers of missionary effort, and more particularly medical missions.

THE ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION AT CANTON.

30th October.

There can be no doubt now that the six hundred harmless looking and cashless coolies who left Hongkong by the steamer *Powan* on Sunday night were intended to swell the ranks of belligerents who are aiming at the destruction of the present dynasty. Inquiries which have been made by Inspectors Stanton and Quincey prove that the tale about the men being wanted as soldiers for the Chinese Government was merely a blind and was floated in order to make the coolies all the more ready to leave the colony. For some days past a Chinaman in Hongkong has been engaged in getting together men for the express purpose of enlisting them as rebels, but they themselves never knew until they were on the way to Canton what they were really wanted for. Some Chinese in Hongkong who profess to know the exact position of affairs say that a large rebel army has been got together; indeed the number is put at between 12,000 and 15,000. Of these six thousand were organised at Wuchow, three thousand in the Ching Un district, and three thousand in Waichaifu. There is a further rumour about the colony that the majority of these men have assembled at Tungshan temple, near Whampoa, and that an attack on the city of Canton will shortly be made. Whether this intention will be carried out remains to be seen; in most quarters it is thought that the scheme will quickly die of inanition.

The story of how these "gallant six hundred" were got together is interesting. A Chinaman who is well known in the colony, but whose name for obvious reasons cannot be made public, recently received an order from somebody to engage men to take part in the rising. Who this principal is is not known, nor is it known who supplied the funds. However, the Hongkong Chinaman engaged one or two assistants, and told them that six hundred men were wanted as soldiers for the Chinese Government, and that they were to get a free passage to Canton and \$10 a month. It can be readily imagined that this enticing bait was quickly swallowed, and soon the required number was obtained. It was not until Sunday morning that one of the assistants, who lived at Hongham, was made acquainted with the real facts. He was then told by a leader that the men were to be sent that night to Canton, where they were to join a rebellious army which had been organised. On the voyage each man was to receive a cotton

red sash, and each leader was to wear a silk sash and would also have a whistle. The rebels were to attack the Marshes and Banner-men, and revolvers, which had been shipped on the *Powan*, would be distributed when the gang arrived. If the Customs officers arrested any of the number on board the instructions were that the prisoners were to go quietly at first, but at a given signal the remainder had to fire on the officers and effect a rescue. The man was further informed that two thousand men had already left Macao for Canton, and that there were also three thousand weavers in the city, all of whom would aid in the rising; they could be distinguished by the red sashes. Until this information was vouchsafed the man was under the impression that soldiers were really wanted, but when he found he had been working in ignorance of the true state of things, he threw over all responsibility and refused to take further part in the affair.

Contrary to expectations the *Powan* did carry a large number of revolvers and ammunition on board. They were all packed in five cement casks, but were not touched during the voyage. Strict secrecy was kept as to the nature of this cargo, which of course the police were not empowered to search before the vessel left for Canton. On Monday, however, they made inquiries at the shop of Kwong Hing Un, 81, Praya Central. This firm does business as exporters and also undertakes to pay Customs duty. On Sunday a man named Fuk-cheung went to the Kwong Hing Un shop and said that five casks of cement had been consigned by the *Powan* to his shop in Canton, but he wanted the address altered. The firm consented to alter the address, and a coolie was sent to Canton by the steamer to attend to the delivery of the casks. At 8.30 in the evening Kwong Hing Un received a telegram stating that the coolie had been arrested because the five barrels of cement contained a large number of revolvers. Until this telegram arrived Kwong Hing Un was unaware that the casks contained arms.

It seems that most of the arms were bought at the shop of Lam Wan, a dealer in arms, of 191, Queen's Road Central; but it is said that in addition to these a large quantity has been sent over in junks. The transaction with Lam Wan resulted in his getting into trouble. The police visited his shop and found that he had not conformed to the law relating to the sale of arms. In many cases he had omitted to enter in his book the name of the purchaser, and not in a single instance did he enter the address and occupation of the purchaser. He was summoned for these breaches of the law, and at the Police Court yesterday he pleaded guilty and was fined \$20.

Respecting the sashes it is interesting to note that the men showed great reluctance to wear them. Before reaching Canton one of the leaders produced the sashes and explained to the men what they were for; those who took them would get a dollar and those who refused would not. The men were in a quandary; they wanted the dollar, but not the sash. Many of them were certainly disappointed and angry at being misled, and in many cases the sash was refused. A leader exclaimed, "There are arms on board, and they will be distributed to you. If there is any opposition you are to use them when your chiefs tell you." This statement made the coolies more alarmed still, and even those who had pocketed the sashes hesitated. A detective, who had been specially sent on board, overheard the statement and told one of the crew to speak to the chief officer, but the message was not conveyed, and, fortunately, the arms were not distributed. The seizure of the weapons at Canton doubtless upset the whole of the arrangements of the rebellious party; but it cannot be thought that even if the casks had passed through unnoticed much harm would have been done. The coolies doubtless had never seen a revolver before; at any rate they had never handled such a weapon, and the likelihood is that they would have done more harm to themselves than any one else had they attempted to use them.

The attempted rising is said to have been planned by the secret societies. The Canton authorities are said to be really alarmed, and to be propagating the idea that the movement is directed against the foreign settlement, the

motive for this being to secure foreign assistance in case of an actual outbreak occurring.

The idea that Ma, the late Governor of Canton, was poisoned is still entertained in some quarters and it is suggested that the crime was perpetrated in order to facilitate the intended insurrection, as the deceased official, who was a very alert man, was considered likely to prove a formidable obstacle to the execution of the plot. As already reported, however, the poisoning theory is not generally credited by the Chinese.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

A letter has been received from Canton to the effect that a man named Soon-mun secretly hired scoundrels, who were lodged in a large house named Wong-ka-chi, in Theang-mun-ti, with the intention to overthrow the present dynasty, but the matter came to the knowledge of the officials, who immediately sent a military officer named Li-ka-cheuk to surround the house in question with soldiers on the 26th inst. Soon-mun, however, got wind of this and escaped. Only two men were arrested. Another house which was formerly occupied by more than one hundred men in the street of Ham-ha-lan was searched by Li-ka-cheuk on the same day. Three men were arrested and two large pans and fifteen axes were found in the house.

On the 27th instant when the steamer *Powan*, which brought from Hongkong four hundred coolies, arrived at Canton, Li-ka-cheuk, who had been informed that there were rebels amongst the passengers, went with soldiers to examine every passenger. Forty out of the four hundred were arrested and a piece of red cloth was found on the person of each of the forty prisoners. They all confessed that they were hired to come to Canton by two men named Yau Sz and Chu Kwai-chuen, who were also among those arrested. They said they were each to receive ten dollars as wages and before they left Hongkong they were given fifty cents as passage money. They have now all been handed over to the magistrate of Namhoi. They said that the standard of rebellion was to be raised on the ground in front of the yamen of the Provincial Treasurer and that the intention was that they should make their way to the district of Fa-un and from thence to the Northern provinces.

THE JAPANESE IN SOUTH FORMOSA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY.]

Aboard *Satsuma Maru*, Military Transport, Poughow Harbour, Pescadore Islands, 10th October.

The following correspondence exchanged between Governor Count Kabayama and the Black Flag General Liu I think will prove of interest to your readers. Being very anxious to obtain copies of these letters and having been specially favoured in having my wishes gratified, I express my thanks to Governor Count Kabayama, and to Admiral Tsunoda, owing to whose kind services in my behalf this rather extraordinary request was granted.

"Admiral Viscount Kabayama, Governor of Formosa, sends this communication to Lui-Afuku.

"Last year war was declared between Japan and China, and as a result of the battles that ensued, the Chinese troops were defeated at Ahsan and Pingyang, their navy defeated in the battle of the Yalu, and later the important positions of Port Arthur and Weihaiwei were taken. The Chinese lost all the vessels belonging to the northern squadron and thus the capital of the Empire was endangered. The Chinese Emperor then sent his plenipotentiaries Li Hung-chang and Li Kaho to propose terms of peace, and the Japanese Emperor appointed his plenipotentiary to meet them. Negotiations were conducted at Shimonoski and terms of peace were agreed upon, in which one of the conditions was that all Formosa and the Pescadore group should be ceded to Japan.

"Lately the Chinese plenipotentiary Li Kaho and the Governor of this island met at Kelung and the islands above mentioned were formally handed over. The administration by the Japanese Government was then established at

Taipeifu, and the island taken under our rule.

"As I hear you occupy Tainan with the intention of resisting our occupation of that portion of the island, I wish to point out to you how fruitless will be your attempts to oppose us. With the whole north at peace, you will be unable to obtain reinforcements, and shut out from outside help as you are success is almost impossible.

"It is easy for you to understand this.

"Your name is widely known and you have a reputation of being a brave man. You are well acquainted with international law, but you go contrary to its precepts, as well as directly disobey the commands of your Emperor. In this you conduct yourself in the manner of an ignorant person.

"If you will not respect the orders of the Chinese Emperor, but will nevertheless abolish your army and give peace to the country, I will beg my Emperor to send you back to the mainland with honours worthy of your rank, and the soldiers in your command will be pardoned and given passage to their homes.

"We sent from Taipeifu, Kelung, Gelan, and Hobe about 8,000 Chinese soldiers, carrying some with our own ships and furnished others the money to purchase the passage on the merchant ships.

"As I have long been acquainted with your name, I offer you these suggestions and advice. If you chose to accept them or not remains entirely with you."

The above letter was sent to General Liu by a special Chinese messenger, who returned with the following answer written at Tainanfoo some time in September:—

"General Liu Yung-fu, Minister and Military Governor of the defence of Formosa, General-in-Chief of Fukien and Formosa, gives this answer to his Excellency Kabayama, Japanese Governor.

"I received your communication and offer you my thanks.

"In this letter I find much that I do not understand, but of other points I will try to inform you.

"My Chinese Emperor, having succeeded from several hundred years in which good was always done for our country and friendships established with other countries, has endeavoured even to a greater extent than his ancestors to do good for his own people and to be in peace with all nations. To make firm his friendship has he not sent ministers to every country?

"And your country, Japan, being in Asia and a near neighbour, should have closer relations than all others, and by becoming strong allies we would thus both be strengthened. But your country has not thought of that, for without cause you declared war against us. Our country possessing many brave soldiers, swearing to battle for our Emperor, with arm in hand were anxiously awaiting your coming.

"But in our army were some people who were not competent and therefore did not take advantage of the right opportunities, which resulted in our losing Ahsan, Pingyang, Port Arthur, and Weihaiwei. The battles were not lost because our soldiers were not brave, but because certain of our people could not comprehend the right time and plan of attack. But even if you think this was not so, you must admit that although all Japan's soldiers were engaged, they were unable to fight their way into the heart of our country.

"In the fourth month our great Emperor, unwilling that his soldiers and people should longer suffer, made peace.

"I, Minister with orders to defend Formosa, must cast my lot with the people.

"Your letter says I am going contrary to the orders of my Emperor; it is this that I cannot understand. Also I cannot understand or believe that Formosa and all its islands have been given to Japan by order of my Emperor, and that his representative Li Kaho formally handed over the islands to you. If this is all true, why has not my Emperor notified me? And why did not Li come to Tainan rather than Kelung to inform me?

"I wish to ask you if since the olden times it has not been the rule and the custom when a person has been entrusted by the Emperor with the defence of a country, to continue to oppose the enemy until orders are received by the Emperor to do otherwise. You are Governor and Chief of

the army. What do you think of this? Am I not right?

"I hear now by reports from my people in the north that your army is without discipline; your soldiers ravishing the women, burning all towns, and killing all the inhabitants in consequence. The people are under Chinese law and obey well the wishes of their master, and are flocking to me asking my aid.

"Such being the feelings of the people and I Minister and General being the Emperor's representative and obeying his orders, I must protect this country and its people until the end.

"Thus do I lay open to you my mind. It expresses my wish, my will.

"You are capable of understanding the feelings of the people, and if I have made my position clear to you, I will be very glad.

"I thus have the honour of sending to you this my answer."

Aboard *Satsuma Maru*, off Ponglian, South Formosa coast, 11th October.

Yesterday at daybreak the northern expedition with Prince Fushimi, Fourth Brigade Commander, and General Takashima, Commander-in-Chief, departed for Paw-tay-chui, north of Anping, and at 3 p.m. our expedition, consisting of 28 steamships and escorted by several men-of-war, left the Pescadores for Pong-lian, where we arrived this morning at daybreak.

The transports carry 13,459 soldiers and military coolies, 2,725 horses, besides 3 steam launches, 72 Japanese sampans, and 10 big cargo boats to be used in landing.

It is very quiet, scarcely a breath of wind moving, and as all the ships lie near shore we will have no difficulty in landing safely.

There are a few houses scattered about on shore, but no soldiers can be seen.

Pong-lian lies about twenty-five miles south of Takow.

ANPING, 25th October.

The reign of Liu, the Black Flag chief, dates back to the early days of June, when President Tang made his escape from Taipeifu, the northern capital. About this time the Taotai and leading officials who had been stationed at Tainanfu, in compliance with orders from the Emperor returned to the mainland, leaving an ex-mandarin, who had been serving as confidential adviser, to act as Taotai, Magistrate, and Prefect.

Kukuchingfu, commonly known as Khaw, Phoksia, and other of the literati to the number of about one hundred asked Liu, who was then at Takow, to come to Tainanfu and protect the city. He consented and was installed in the Examination Hall, adopting the style of Assistant Commissioner. When Tang fled, however, the literati and others composing the so-called Parliament elected Liu Yung-fu to the Presidency of the "Republic," which they determined should continue. A ways and means committee was at once formed and arrangements made for collecting the necessary funds from the people. This was to be done both by capitation tax and "voluntary" subscriptions. Besides the usual land and other taxes a further and special war-tax was imposed to the extent of five per cent. of their possessions, as fixed by an official assessment. Besides this, Liu arranged to carry on the Foreign Customs, the proceeds from which went into his treasury.

An Executive Council, elected from the "Parliament," and consisting of seven senators, sat in the city every afternoon. The chairman and vice-chairman of this body were Tok-sia and Kha respectively.

Proclamations were issued setting forth that as soon as the Japanese had been driven out of the island and peace fully established railways were to be built, mines opened, and trade otherwise developed.

A silver republican seal had been cast, which was now offered to Liu with much ceremony, requesting him at the same time to assume supreme direction. Oliver Cromwell-like, he declined the proffered dignity, saying that when peace had been obtained and he had then proved himself worthy of the honour he would accept the office. At present he promised to do all he could to attain their object and requested the petitioners to give him their unanimous and loyal support. It was clearly agreed and an

nounced that this step of forming an independent Government in no way indicated a lapse from allegiance to China; on the contrary it was hoped that what they now did would tend to aid China in the hour of her need and helplessness; that the republic would be conducted in unison with the mother Government, both working side by side as "twin mountains." It has always been understood, too, that after peace had been established by the expulsion of the Japanese the people of this island would once more put themselves under the rule of their old Sovereign the Emperor of China. There can be no doubt but that Chang Chih-tung and even higher officials secretly instigated and supported Liu, and through him the people, in carrying on this scheme. As a fact, for many months Chang Chih-tung forwarded both money, men, and arms in considerable quantity to Liu; indeed this support only ceased within the last month or six weeks. Though, even then, the high supporters in Nanking and Foochow, at least verbally, pledged themselves to redeem the paper notes which Liu was now obliged to issue as payment to his troops. The notes were really issued and supposed to be guaranteed by a foreign compradore and their face values were \$1, \$5, and \$10. Cash notes, for face values of 100, 500, and 1,000 copper cash each, were on the point of being circulated when the extreme crisis arrived which put an end to all their plans and calculations.

All Government payments have, for the past month or so, been made in these notes, proclamations being issued calling on the Customs, hongks, and all the people to accept them as good and valuable tender. For some little time the notes were redeemed at par on presentation to the aforesaid foreign compradore, but during the last week or two these redemptions were suspended, and thereupon bond notes resembling the others in appearance were issued, these being guaranteed by the wealthy people in the city. Another form of speculative note was also circulated promising to pay the holder five dollars for every one dollar note presented after peace had been restored and the republic established. Opium merchants took advantage of the depreciation in the paper currency by buying up the notes at great discount, and then paying duty with them to the Customs.

The stamp mania now so universal was utilised as a money raiser. Proclamations were posted that postal agencies would be established in Amoy, Swatow, and Hongkong for distribution of letters bearing the republican stamps. Two issues of these took place, the first, impressed from a locally cut silver die, was on a thin tissue paper unperforated. About 5,000 only of these were issued. The colours were green, violet, and red. The die was then melted and attempts made to get a more perfect one stamped. Failing this a new die was obtained from Canton, and a new issue of stamps impressed from the Canton die made. These were also in three colours, blue, violet, and red, but are all perforated. The face values of the different stamps were for both issues 3, 5, and 10 cents respectively. It should be noted that the legitimate manufacture of stamps ceased with the existence of the republic, and it is necessary that very careful precaution be taken to avoid forgeries, as already the demand, for first issue especially, has called the forger into the field. Liu decreed that all Chinese letters posted through the local post offices should be stamped, and the bags were duly *viséd* to ensure this having been done.

A final effort to replenish the depleted treasury was made by taxing each passenger flying from the island, and there were many thousands of these. The rate varied from two to four or six dollars, according to the financial standing of the payee.

It must be said, in justice to Liu, that he undoubtedly paid his troops in money as long as he had it, and besides this clothed and fed them at Government expense. Knowing the number of men he had under his command and the amount of money at Liu's disposal it seems difficult to discover how he can have "squeezed" the sums for his personal use that people outside the island are apt to assert.

From all that can be discovered now it would appear that the strength of Liu's command,

after Tang had bolted, and including local levies was not far short of 30,000 men. Of them only about 4,000 could be properly styled the original "Black Flags."

The local levies, even the Hakkas, who were the most enthusiastic followers of Liu at first, decreased in number daily as the Japanese advanced towards Tainanfo, until at the end probably not more than 12,000 remained with the colours. At one time a band of savages from the south, all rigged for the war-path, made a pretence of joining Liu. They were encamped in the city and only received food in return for their services. Two died, whereupon the remainder decided that this was a bad omen, and so, taking the dead on their backs, the whole lot suddenly disappeared and have never been heard of since! In the meantime they had got arms and ammunition from Liu, which they, no doubt, will think ample recompense for the trouble they were put to.

As the Japanese approached, and especially after the landing at the south had been effected, Liu realised the gravity of the situation and made many abortive attempts to surrender.

His first effort was made by letter, which H.M.'s Consul took to the Pescadores and handed to the Japanese Admiral. The following terms of surrender were proposed by Liu:—

(1).—The Japanese to pay up all arrears due the soldiers.

(2).—The Japanese to send him and his soldiers to Canton in their transports and that the Shimonoseki Treaty be carried out as to all people having two years given them in which they would be at liberty to consider whether they would become Japanese subjects or not.

To these proposals the Admiral replied that the fleet would be off Anping on the 12th at 12 noon and would meet General Liu or his authorized delegates to discuss surrender of the island and promised not to open fire on the forts without giving notice unless the Chinese commenced the attack. The flagship *Yoshino* appeared off the port at 7 a.m. on the 12th, but for some reason unknown did not come to anchor until 2.30 p.m., which gave Liu the opportunity of having suspicions, on the fact of the Admiral being 2½ hours late and having continued operations in the north and the south, as to the *bona fides* of the Japanese intentions. He therefore refused to go off and see him. On the day previous Liu had requested Mr. Alliston, a visitor from Hongkong staying in Anping, to take a letter for him to the Japanese troops at Khagi containing a somewhat similar offer of surrender to that sent to the fleet, of which latter fact he also informed the General, begging that authority to cease operations for the present. Mr. Harry Hastings accompanied Mr. Alliston as interpreter and the party was escorted by twenty Black Flag soldiers.

These latter, however, deserted when within about two miles of the Japanese lines. No difficulty was experienced in reaching the Japanese headquarters, but as the Commander-in-Chief was with the other division no practical result could be arrived at, so Messrs. Alliston and Hastings returned empty handed, though not without the full credit which such a plucky and even philanthropic action undoubtedly deserves. General Liu sent a deputation of two Chinamen to board the *Yoshino*. They called first on board H.M.S. *Pique* and were accompanied by H.M.'s Consul to the flagship, where they presented a request that the Admiral would give Liu a written guarantee of safety to and from the *Yoshino*. The Admiral declined to parley further about the matter, as he considered that Liu had had assurances enough, and finally stated that the *Yoshino* would remain until 10 a.m. next day, when, if Liu did not appear in person or by deputy, the fleet would either open fire or leave for elsewhere. Thereupon the deputation withdrew. At the stroke of 10 on the 13th, Liu having shown no inclination to keep his appointment, three of the ships got under way, leaving one behind.

In the afternoon the Customs were asked to signal that the negotiators had left the shore. This signal was acknowledged by the Japanese ship, but again Liu failed to keep his word, for no deputation left the port.

At night Liu sent two deputies to the *Pique*, but every one had become so disgusted at his vacillations that they refused to help in the

matter any further, and the delegates returned.

On the 15th the *Dante* with 1,800 passengers and the *Thales* with about 1,400 left for Amoy, and from these passengers Liu levied about \$12,000. A compradore of a British firm wishing to send away \$8,000 had them seized by Liu, who said the shipper had promised to contribute that amount to the war fund and had failed to do so. The Japanese despatch boat *Saikio Maru* was fired on that day by the Anping forts, as mentioned in a previous letter of mine.

On the 17th the report reached here that the Takow forts had sunk three Japanese ships. This was vouched for by Liu, who said he had it by special messenger. This was really two days after Takow had been occupied by the Japanese forces naval and military!

On the 18th the British steamer *Thales* returned, and the first suspicions of a "bolt" on the part of Liu were aroused by hearing that he had arranged for a passage for his eight dogs by that steamer. On the morning of the 19th General Liu, sure enough, had successfully performed the "vanishing trick"!

The last known of Liu's movements was that on the night of the 18th he went down to the Anping (large) fort on pretext of inspecting it. He remained there that night and next morning had disappeared along with about 100 officers and immediate body guard. Lying off the fort at dusk was a large junk and it is supposed he left in her, but how far he proceeded in that craft is not known. Some say he actually escaped disguised as a coolie on board the *Thales*, but nothing definite is known, as some assume that he has got away to the eastern hills, though this seems improbable. The news of Liu's departure spread like wildfire and the soldiers began pouring into the Anping settlement, where the only foreigners on shore were Messrs. McCallum, Burton, and Alliston, the others being either in Takow, on board the *Pique*, or in Amoy. In the city of Tainanfu were Messrs. Ede, Fergusson, and Barclay, of the E. P. Mission. Messrs. McCallum, Burton, and Alliston persuaded the soldiers after a little altercation to lay down their arms, which were then stacked in the Customs opium godown. This operation took nearly all day, between 6,000 and 8,000 rifles being eventually stowed away, together with several tons of small arm ammunition. The men were placed in some of the compounds and on the night of the 20th the forts and barracks were totally deserted, no soldiers in Anping or Tainanfu being armed.

Early on the morning of the 21st more Chinese troops arrived and a force from the Japanese fleet landed, the Northern and Southern Divisions of the army closed in on the city, and the Japanese completed their possession of the whole island. The Japanese on landing found 4,000 of the disarmed soldiers congregated round Fort Zelandia. These were driven like so many sheep into a large walled compound belonging to the Customs, where they were kept under guard until shipped off to Quemoy, on the mainland, by the transport *Riojun Maru* early on the morning of the 23rd.

On the morning of the 20th the prisoners had food and water served out to them, but after that the Japanese navy being unable to supply food for so great a number, the sufferings they underwent, especially for water, were piteous in the extreme. Several residents and officers of the British ships did what they could to assuage the terrible thirst the poor wretches were undergoing, but, of course, even their best efforts fell far short of what was required. Why the Japanese made no effort to give them water seems inexplicable. On the evening of the 21st the villagers were again requisitioned and they supplied a few buckets of congee rice, but so great was the scramble and confusion that but few got even this.

With the knowledge that eight Japanese heads had been exposed on the adjoining flats and five of them were even then rotting in the sun it is not to be wondered at that very little sympathy was felt for General Liu and his followers by the Japanese officers and men. A Japanese sailor guarding the corral committed an act of barbarity which should receive the most serious notice at the hands of the naval authorities. Water was being served out from a tub just outside the low stile gateway facing the bund. The people had been allowed to push their bowls through this opening and were struggling

for attention and relief in a most heartrending way. One of the sentries who had stepped on to the bund seeing one leaning over rather further than the rest made a rush at him with his bayonet, and ran him clean through the body. The unfortunate victim fell back, rolled over two or three times, and was dead! assassinated in a way that called forth universal execration from the foreigners standing by, who could have expected nothing of the kind under the conditions of the case. Wild, almost maddened as the people were with thirst, they continued to be most amenable to order and discipline, and there can be no excuse for such a display of savagery, which could only reflect injuriously on the credit of the service to which the ruffian belonged. No doubt when the case comes before the Admiral the guilty man will receive the punishment he deserves.

At 9 a.m. of the 21st the Southern Division having reached Tainanfu a detachment was sent into Anping. At the outskirts of the village they met some of the sailors from the fleet, who were gathering the prisoners together. These latter had been suddenly surprised while at breakfast in some houses near by by the approach of the Japanese, of whose landing they were not aware. On sight of the latter the prisoners rushed out in great confusion and terror and attempted to get away, whereupon fifty-six of them were killed by the bayonet. The majority of them had thrown down their arms and made no hostile efforts to resist. They have all been buried in one large grave and a record board placed over the mound.

TAINANFU (Formosa), 26th October.

My last correspondence relating to the guard division under command of Colonel Samashima found them at Changhwa with a detachment holding a small village to the south. This was towards the last of September and the Commander was awaiting the departure of the main division for the south.

The unhealthiness of Changhwa and the long enforced idleness of the troops prepared them all for a happy acceptance of the order from headquarters to advance on towards the south.

On the fifth the advance guard crossed the river near Po-toa (Ho-ku-to) and proceeded towards Chu-wa-ka (Su-si-ko), where they defeated seven or eight hundred Chinese, arriving by nightfall at Si-tong-kang (Sa-to-ko) and there encamped.

On the sixth, the advance guard proceeding, an encounter near Ta-li-bu (Ta-li-mo) with about 3,000 Chinese troops resulted in the customary victory for the Japanese and the village was occupied by them. The same day a detachment sent to the east defeated about 1,000 of the enemy, who were occupying a small village 2½ miles south-east of Chu-wa-ka. Then advancing to Fong-ling (Oong-ling) an engagement with 3,000 troops resulted in a loss to the Chinese of 200 killed. The Japanese occupied this village for the night. The right detachment occupied To-ko-ke (Do-ko-ki) and the division staff advanced this day to Si-tong-kang.

Kaugi (Kagee), which had been well fortified, was attacked on the 9th by the Guard Division, which approached from three sides. The city was defended by six or seven thousand Chinese troops, including 600 Black Flags. After two hours of fighting the Chinese retreated in the direction of Tainanfu and the Japanese occupied the city. 200 Chinese were killed in the engagement and the Japanese loss, which includes all engagements since the 7th, was 68 killed and wounded.

At Kaugi the Guard Division was ordered to remain until Takashima's troops had landed on the mainland.

In a letter written at the Pescadores I informed your readers of the departure on October 10th of General Takashima and his expedition for Paw-tay-chui, which lies on the coast about 20 miles north of Anping. The two men-of-war *Keimon* and *Siayen* escorted the transports and commenced the attack by bombarding the Chinese troops who appeared on the beach as they arrived. A few hours later the Chinese retired and the landing of the troops commenced. Bluejackets were the first on shore and a portion of the mixed brigade under command of Prince Fushima followed. The anchorage is about three miles from shore, and with a strong wind blowing the landing

was extremely difficult, it taking seven or eight hours for the sampans to make the trip.

The enemy occupied the village, but after a little fighting retreated, leaving the Japanese in possession. The natives informed them that a few days before several thousand Chinese soldiers had been sent to the village to oppose them, but that most of them had retreated during the early morning, only about 800 remaining to attack the landing parties. The village was then burnt and no further opposition was made to the new arrivals. Japanese loss during the day two wounded.

Only the brigade staff, the fifth regiment, and two companies of the 17th regiment were able to land during the day. They then advanced to Yam-sui-kang (En-sui-ko), Kow-wah-tow (Ko-si-to), and Ku-pa-oo (Ki-bat-so) in three columns and encamped for the night.

During the 12th the mixed brigade met scattered bands of the enemy in the surrounding district, but with the exception of an engagement near Kow-wah-tow the resistance was very feeble. Communication was opened with the Guard Division by the arrival of two staff officers from Yam-sui-kang, which had previously been occupied by a detachment sent forward from Kaugi (Kagee).

On the 14th, order was given by Commander-in-Chief Takashima to the mixed brigade that great care should be taken in thoroughly covering the district and searching out all Chinese soldiers that none should remain to harass any small parties of Japanese that might be passing later or to endanger the lives or property of the peacefully inclined Chinese. Also that the brigade and Guard Division must be prepared to advance towards Tainanfu on the 18th. Word was received at headquarters that one company of the 17th regiment, which had been sent out the day before in the direction of Tang-hui (Sic Ki), had been surrounded by the Chinese troops, so one company and a half were sent as reinforcements and after some fighting the Chinese fled to A'oh and Pu-aw-kah, losing 19, of whom 9 were killed and 10 wounded. A detachment followed the retreating Chinese in the direction of A'oh the next day.

On the 15th, the head of the mixed brigade advanced to Kit-sui-ke and the brigade staff to Yam-sui-kang. Field telegraph was completed to this point. On this day the last of the supplies were landed from the transports at Pow-tai-chui.

On the 18th, information was received from native spies of the location of mines and earthworks constructed north of Tainanfu and that 10,000 troops were distributed in the district.

The commander of the mixed brigade having been informed that between five and six thousand Chinese troops were stationed near Ong-ya-toi (O-yo-to) dispatched the fifth regiment of infantry, one battery of artillery, and a troop of cavalry to engage them. After a few hours of fighting, in which 3 Japanese were killed and 14 wounded, including 5 officers, the enemy retreated, leaving 80 killed on the field. Two large old model cannon were captured. On the same day the right column of Guard Division took Mow-kang-bwi (Bo-ko-bi) without opposition and proceeded to Chungsha (Chu-sha), where they encamped for the night.

The right detachment of the mixed brigade met the enemy about four kilometres west of Tasung-tow (Dai-sen-to) and fighting ensued. Later in the afternoon Ong-ya-toi was occupied. Chinese loss for the day about 400 killed, Japanese loss 1 captain wounded. One Krupp field gun, one mountain gun, two bronze cannon, many rifles and much ammunition were captured.

The advance guard of the mixed brigade had rather a hard tussle with the Chinese all day. The first engagement was near Mo-toi (Ma-to), in which two Japanese were killed and five wounded and the Chinese loss about 60 killed. Then advancing, and crossing the So-boong-ke river, about 4,000 of the enemy were encountered, who were well armed, possessing repeating rifles. After meeting with strong resistance, the enemy fighting behind earthworks, the Japanese defeated them, meeting with a loss of 13; 2 killed and 11 wounded, including two officers. The Chinese loss was 20 dead.

On the 19th the right detachment surrounded 3,000 Chinese troops who had sought shelter in the village of Shoi-tan (Sho-rai). Escape for them was impossible and a most desperate engagement resulted, in which nearly 1,000 Chinese were killed and the Japanese lost 30; 9 killed, including one officer, and 21 wounded, including two officers.

The Chinese had constructed mines along the regular route and of course could not comprehend how it would be possible for an army to conduct operations contrary to the manner in which the Chinese planned. Their extensive earthworks were consequently useless, but the mines caught two unsuspecting victims. Commodore Count Yoshii, Adjutant to his Majesty, and Captain Ogawa, Adjutant to the Commander-in-Chief, were following at a safe distance behind the troops and had not observed the detour that had been taken to avoid the mines. Captain Ogawa was riding ahead when as his horse struck a contact mine a terrific explosion ensued, wounding him severely and killing his horse instantly. Commodore Yoshii was wounded about the head, but not seriously. I am informed by the latter officer that if the mine had been properly constructed the loss of all his party would have been the result. The explosives were simply covered with sand, consequently only the shock and burning powder were dangerous.

At this village the news reached the brigade of the occupation of Anping and Tainanfu. The Chinese troops had retreated into these cities and there surrendered, so both the mixed brigade and the Guard Division reached Tainanfu without encountering further opposition. My letter written from Takow relates the events of General Nogi's division in the south on their arrival at that port. News reached headquarters here yesterday of the final engagement near Tang-koi-sui, which occurred on the 14th. Two companies of Japanese infantry were reconnoitring when they were surrounded by five or six hundred Chinese, who fired upon them from the ambush and village huts. The resistance was most determined and it was only after several hours of fighting that the Chinese were defeated, although losing only 30 killed. The Japanese loss was 94 killed and wounded. This engagement is of special interest, as being the first in the whole war with China in which the Japanese loss exceeded Chinese.

From Pithau, which is about five miles east of Takow, the division advanced northward in the early morning of the 19th. On the 20th at Ji-chang-hang, about five miles south of Anping, the advance guard of cavalry were surrounded. After some fighting the Chinese retreated, leaving 150 killed on the field and two the Japanese were wounded.

Messrs. Ferguson and Barclay, two missionaries connected with the English Presbyterian Mission, on behalf of the Chinese very philanthropically consented to attempt the dangerous undertaking of carrying a letter to the Japanese at Ji-chang-hang from the residents of Tainanfu, requesting the Japanese to come at once to the city and that they would meet with no opposition. Upon the delivery of this letter by the two gentlemen, the Japanese accompanied them at once, arriving at the outskirts of Tainanfu at 7 a.m. and having full possession of the city at 9 a.m. 21st October.

About 2,000 Chinese soldiers who retreated to Tainanfu discarded their warlike appurtenances and mingling with the townspeople it is an impossibility to separate them.

The number of Chinese prisoners landed by the *Roijun-maru* at Quemoy was 5,182. Five issues of rations were made to them, during the trip.

JAS. W. DAVIDSON.

Mr. Robert Fergusson died at Shanghai on the 25th October, after a long and wearying illness, to the deep regret of a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Fergusson, the *N. C. Daily News* says, came to China some twenty years ago as Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, and after some time left the Bank to become a bill and bullion broker. He was widely known and universally liked, he and his family, for whom the deepest sympathy is felt, being most popular in our society.

FIRE ON THE "WANDERING JEW."

\$150,000 WORTH OF CARGO DESTROYED.

31st October.

At one o'clock yesterday morning a seaman on the American ship *Wandering Jew*, now lying in the harbour, was going along the upper deck of the fore part of the ship when he pushed a hatch back and volumes of smoke issued through the aperture. He at once called the captain and mates, and an examination of the vessel proved that a fire had broken out in the lower tween decks. The captain (Mr. Nicholls) immediately gave the usual fire alarms by firing muskets, rockets, and blue lights. An attempt was made to get down to the seat of the outbreak, but the dense smoke prevented the men from going lower than the main deck. The fire signals were responded to with commendable promptitude, and by two o'clock the steam fire engine was alongside the vessel and pumping water into the fore hold. Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, also turned out as soon as the alarm was given. The vessel was towed into shallow water and scuttled. Holes were drilled in the upper deck and the hose passed through them, and water was poured into the vessel. Everything was battened down, but it is almost a certainty that the work of drenching the whole of the cargo will not be completed until this morning. The cargo consists of 825 boxes of fire crackers and 25,000 rolls of matting, and the whole is valued at \$150,000. The major portion of it was shipped by Messrs. Siemissen and Co. but none of the insurance companies in the colony will suffer, as all the cargo was insured in America. How the fire originated is not known. It is very fortunate indeed that the vessel had not left for New York, her destination. On Friday last the ship was almost ready to sail, but it was decided to wait for four hundred additional rolls of matting from Canton. These were to have been shipped yesterday. She is now lying on the mud bank near Stonecutter's Island, and will of course have to be docked after the damaged cargo is taken out. It is thought that the fire must have been smouldering for some days.

1st November.

Although the steam fire engine was engaged in pumping water into the *Wandering Jew* from two o'clock on Wednesday morning it was not until last night that the fire was got under. The outbreak is a very extraordinary one altogether, and the origin has not yet been ascertained. There can be no doubt that the fire had been burning some days. On Thursday morning the main deck was flush with the water, but still volumes of smoke issued from the fore part of the vessel, particularly on the starboard side. A big portion of the deck was chopped open and a considerable length of the side was battered in with an axe. It was then found that the fire had caused great damage between the outer planking and the inner skin on the starboard side. Pine planks of great thickness had been completely charred for a considerable distance, but even with this discovery the firemen, under Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings, were completely in the dark as to the whereabouts of the fire. It was not until three o'clock yesterday afternoon that flames were seen for the first time, and then they were in the bows under the main deck. The firemen were now enabled to do something definite towards extinguishing the fire, and the hose was directed on to the flames. Of course even then there was a lot of work to do in shifting the burning cargo and chopping away the charred timber, and the firemen were on the vessel until last night. The whole of the cargo will now have to be discharged, the water pumped out, and the ship docked for the extensive repairs that it will be necessary to make before she is fit for sea again. It is over five years since a vessel was on fire in the harbour.

The smoking concert at the institution of Shipbuilders and Engineers of Hongkong on Saturday night was a great success, and the members, of whom there was a large attendance, heartily enjoyed themselves. The programme contained some very good items, the principal contributors being Messrs Thomas and Budge.

CURIOUS MISTAKE AT THE GAOL.

THE WRONG PRISONER FLOGGED!

A Chinaman, who was a few days ago sent to gaol for fourteen days for gambling, has been the victim of a most unfortunate mistake made by a warder at Victoria Gaol. Two or three days ago one of the prisoners was ordered to receive eighteen cuts with the rattan for misconduct in the gaol. Somehow the wrong number was put down on the flogging sheet, and it happened that the prisoner sentenced for gambling and who had behaved himself with decorum bore this particular number. One morning he was brought forth all unconscious of the fate that was awaiting him. It was not until he was forced across the "wooden horse" that he grasped the precise situation, but, although doubtless he tried to speak, explanations at that stage were useless. He received the flogging of eighteen strokes which was intended for the other man, and was afterwards treated in the usual way by the doctor. When the mistake was found out the warder at once communicated with Hon. A. M. Thomson, the Acting Superintendent, who of course interviewed the wrongly punished prisoner. The man expressed a wish to be released and the facts of the case were made known to his Excellency the Governor, Sir William Robinson, who gave an immediate order for the man's release. Before leaving the prison he was asked if he was quite satisfied that every one was genuinely sorry for him. He said, "My wanchee money," and the warder who had made the mistake thereupon gave him \$10. He appeared contented with this sum and went away after thanking the warder.

SUPREME COURT.

31st October.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT—SIR FIELDING CLARKE (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

WILSON V. BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE.

This was a motion for leave to appeal from the judgment of the Puisne Judge in the above case. The plaintiff, who is the master and part owner of the barque *Stanfield*, sought to recover balance of freight due on a cargo of timber delivered in Hongkong, and judgment was given for the defendants.

Mr. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Mr. Hastings, of Mr. V. H. Deacon's office) represented the appellant, and said that this was a motion for leave to appeal against the judgment of the Puisne Judge delivered on the 21st October. The point upon which the appeal turns is the question of the construction of the clause for payment of freight contained in the charter party dated 4th May, 1895, and entered into between Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, the charterers, on the one part, and Captain Harry Wilson, of the *Stanfield*, on the other part. The *Stanfield* was chartered for two separate trips from Sandakan to Hongkong for carrying cargoes of timber. By a provision in the charter party the defendants agreed to pay freight as follows—"22½ cents of the Mexican dollar for each and every cubic foot of timber delivered in Hongkong." The appellant was not paid for "each and every cubic foot of timber" delivered to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire at Hongkong, and they claimed to pay him according to the measurement which they called the "Hongkong trade measurement." The result of calculating the timber, which contained a considerable number of round logs, according to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's measurement, was that the cargo contained 18,075 cubic feet; according to the appellant's reckoning the total amount of timber contained in the cargo was 21,432 cubic feet, and the difference meant a loss to Captain Wilson of \$700. It was not disputed that the mode in which the appellant computed the cubical area of the logs was the accurate one.

The Puisne Judge—It is the more accurate method; you cannot get the exact measurement of round logs.

Mr. Pollock—Yes, it is the more accurate method than that adopted by the defendants; in fact it was proved before the Puisne Judge that, according to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's method, the whole of the round logs were not measured, but only the internal square. The external slabs were not measured.

The Chief Justice—You mean that is all that is meant to be measured.

Mr. Pollock—Yes, according to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire we are only entitled to be paid for the square in the centre, which is 23 per cent. less than the actual cubical contents. There was evidence given in the case which satisfied his Lordship (the Puisne Judge) that there was a trade custom in Hongkong for the purpose of measuring round logs of timber; but our contention is, in the first place, that that measurement cannot be adopted because the custom which was set up is in contravention of the express terms of the particular clause in the charter party—that is, that so much is to be paid "for each and every cubic foot of timber delivered in Hongkong." Undoubtedly evidence of custom may be admitted in certain cases, but I think that those cases come under practically two rules.

The Puisne Judge—You admitted there was a custom.

Mr. Pollock—I am not disputing the fact that it was proved there was a custom; the question is whether that custom is repugnant to the clause in the charter party. I submit that evidence of custom is only admissible first of all to explain the trade meaning of a word or words used in a contract, and secondly, to annex incidents to a contract in matters upon which the contract itself is silent. The general principle of law upon this subject is laid down by Baron Parke in the case of *Hutton v. Warren*. Baron Parke, in giving judgment, said that "extrinsic evidence of usage is admissible in matters in respect of which the contract itself is silent," and I submit that the usage set out in this case by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire does not come within that ruling, which has been followed in subsequent cases. The admission of this custom as evidence is directly repugnant to the plain words in the clause of the charter party. According to the defendants' contention they do not wish to pay us for "each and every cubic foot delivered in Hongkong."

The Chief Justice—The question is whether that custom may be admitted to explain the meaning of the words in the contract—"each and every cubic foot of timber."

Mr. Pollock—I submit that this evidence of custom does not explain that clause at all.

The Chief Justice—You have cases probably mentioned in all the text books about a thousand rabbits meaning one thousand two hundred.

Mr. Pollock—Yes, my Lord. I—

The Chief Justice—Nothing can be clearer than "a thousand," and it has been held to mean one thousand two hundred under certain circumstances and in certain parts of England. There was a case about herrings. One hundred herrings mean six score according to the custom in some fish markets.

Mr. Pollock—I cannot see how the custom which is set up in this case can possibly come within that class of cases, because the defendants in this case do not seek by a special custom to alter the measurement of a cubic foot; they simply say that their custom is not to pay for the circular slabs outside the logs.

The Puisne Judge—Of course that is your point. The question is not how a cubic foot is to be measured.

Mr. Pollock—Oh, no. The question is not what is meant by a cubic foot, but whether the contention of the defendants that they are entitled to exclude the circular parts of the round logs outside the square is repugnant to the clause in the charter party which says that freight is to be paid "for each and every cubic foot of timber delivered in Hongkong." I have several cases here, my Lord, which—

The Chief Justice—As this is only an application for leave to appeal give us what you consider your strongest case.

Mr. Pollock then quoted the case of *Webb v. Plummer* in support of his argument.

The Chief Justice—Suppose a man buys a thousand feet of timber, how much does he get?

Mr. Pollock—A thousand feet. I was leaving that class of cases—

The Puisne Judge—It was admitted that as between vendor and purchaser the scale adopted by the respondents was right.

Mr. Pollock—Any weight or measurement sanctioned or laid down by Act of Parliament or by Ordinance cannot be altered by any evidence of custom. I was going to refer your Lordships to some cases on that point afterwards.

The Chief Justice—You mean that the custom cannot apply in Hongkong as between vendor and vendee?

Mr. Pollock—Suppose the vendor sold a thousand feet of timber and said nothing at all about the custom, but said that payment was to be made for every one of the thousand feet of timber delivered, then no evidence of custom would be admissible because it would be repugnant, and also because no evidence of custom is admissible to contradict any weight or measure which has been specially laid down by Act of Parliament or Ordinance.

The Chief Justice—"Each and every foot" is not different from "per foot."

The Puisne Judge—The thing that struck me was that the plaintiff knew the timber had to be measured in Hongkong, and he knew how it had to be measured. That is what was in my mind.

Mr. Pollock—The plaintiff had previously objected to be paid according to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's measurement, but the charter party in that case was with Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co. and contained words about the trade custom.

The Puisne Judge—And he was told that was the only way timber was measured.

Mr. Pollock—I submit that the fact that in this case the words about the trade custom were omitted is very strong evidence that the captain intended not to be bound by this custom. He had an object in including the words "each and every cubic foot delivered." Mr. Wheeler said that in his experience he had never seen a charter party drawn up without the words "according to trade custom."

The Puisne Judge—It was in evidence that if a charter party did not contain words respecting trade measurement timber was measured according to Table II. of Hoppus and freight was paid on that.

The Chief Justice—I think there is some distinction arising from the words "delivered in Hongkong," but I cannot say I am much impressed with the expression "each and every cubic feet of timber." I do not see why a meaning should not be given to a cubic foot of timber.

Mr. Pollock—What meaning?

The Chief Justice—What was understood by both parties, whatever that might be according to the evidence.

Mr. Pollock—I do not think the captain knew.

The Chief Justice—The learned judge thought he did.

The Puisne Judge—What the captain was trying to do was to spring a mine on them; there is no doubt about that.

The Chief Justice—As far as I remember about the illustration of a thousand rabbits you cannot have a greater contradiction than that. Everybody knows outside the particular market that a thousand is ten hundred, but in this particular market it was shown that it is twelve hundred. It seems to me that a contract to buy timber in Hongkong at so much per cubic foot is just the same as saying so much for "each and every cubic foot."

Mr. Pollock—The words "delivered in Hongkong" show expressly that every cubic foot carried was to be paid for at the rate of so much per cubic foot.

The Chief Justice—We will give you leave to appeal. I understand you do not dispute the existence of a custom and the correctness of the measurement.

Mr. Pollock—We do not dispute the correctness of the measurement according to their method.

The Chief Justice—You dispute the application of the measurement?

Mr. Pollock—Quite so, my Lord.

The Puisne Judge—I think there is no doubt that Mr. Pollock's measurement is better—at all events for the carrier.

Mr. Pollock—And I submit fairer; it is all that is carried.

The Puisne Judge—It is the more accurate, but not the actual contents, as the witnesses kept on saying you could not get the actual cubical contents of round logs.

Leave to appeal was granted and as the appeal is on a point of law a special case was ordered to be filed.

5th November.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

TSU CHONG V. CHAN KAM FONG AND ANOTHER.

Plaintiff brought an action to recover \$390.21 from the defendants for work done at 12, Wellington Street. Mr. Reece appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Grist for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that he was instructed by the defendants to add a floor to 12, Wellington Street, a house of three storeys. He did the work, and the total amount of the bill was \$676.21, but the defendants refused to pay the whole of this and they were therefore sued for the balance. Mr. Danby, architect and surveyor, said he had examined the work and the charges made were quite fair. On the other hand Mr. Leigh, for the defendants, said the charges were excessive and not in accordance with those in the Government schedule.

His Lordship delivered the following judgment—This is a claim for work and labour done. The plaintiff originally claimed \$1,027.90, but this claim was so manifestly exorbitant that the plaintiff's own architect cut it down to \$676.21. At the trial the plaintiff was allowed to add \$80 to his claim on account of a verandah and as it is admitted on both sides that a sum of \$366 has been paid on account the plaintiff's claim now stands at \$390.21, less some small items which were given up at the hearing. This sum is based on a calculation made by Mr. Danby, the plaintiff's architect. The defendants on the other hand have taken Mr. Danby's particulars and have had the work measured and the prices fixed by their own architect, Mr. Leigh. Mr. Leigh values the work done, exclusive of the verandah, at \$483.30, from which he deducts 18 per cent. (equal to \$87) in accordance with some alleged custom. He thus reduces the total to \$396.30, from which deduct \$366 already referred to, leaving a balance of \$30.30, which the defendants have paid into court. When Mr. Leigh made his calculations he had no notice of a claim for the verandah, but at the hearing he assessed the cost at \$40, so that really the defendants admit \$70.30. The discrepancy between the calculations of the two experts appears to have arisen as follows. Mr. Danby states that he has fixed his prices on his own practical experience in this colony. Mr. Leigh on the other hand seems to have been guided chiefly by the prices contained in a scale laid down by the Government for the guidance of architects and contractors. The question for the court therefore to decide is what is a fair remuneration for the work done, and the only way of arriving at this is to take the amended particulars and go through them item by item. Before doing so I may mention that the Government scale, though not binding on the plaintiff, yet has to my own knowledge been frequently quoted in this court as a fair basis on which to work. First item of \$231.35: the measurements are agreed upon, but there is a difference of \$2 for the price of work. However, I think the plaintiff's price is a fair one and I allow it. For the next four items I allow \$39.20 instead of \$41.85. For glass I allow \$6.95, being the price according to the evidence for ordinary Belgian. The next two items amounting to \$4 are admitted. With regard to the floor of the cockloft, taking the thickness at three-quarters and the price according to the Government scale and adding \$3 for painting, I allow \$18.73 instead of \$30.66. In the next four items I allow \$3 all round in accordance with Government scale and add \$10 for painting, making \$44.66 as against \$85.99. As to the items of \$74.94 I allow \$57.42, including \$6 for painting. The next two items are allowed at \$3 and amount to \$2.10 as against \$4.88. 16 cents allowed. The next five items are allowed at \$3 as before, amounting to \$4.78 as against \$12.75. Bed allowed at \$5. China fir poles at 2 cents allowed at \$6.48

instead of \$9.72. Next two items amounting to \$36.68 admitted and allowed. For the French wall at 25 cents I allow \$31.88 as against \$44.55. Item of \$6 allowed. The next five items are admitted and allowed, amounting to \$62.35. \$8 item allowed. With reference to the verandah Mr. Danby has worked his prices out and I feel bound to accept them and shall therefore allow \$80. On the above calculations therefore the value of the work done amounted to \$637.83, including the verandah, and after deducting the \$366 paid on account there remains to the plaintiff the sum of \$271.83. I have not taken into consideration the 18 per cent. discount referred to by Mr. Leigh as I do not think that the plaintiff is bound in this case by any such custom. As the plaintiff without taking into consideration his original exorbitant claims has had his amended particulars reduced by about 30 per cent., I do not think he is entitled to his costs and as the defendants have, without reference to the additional \$80 for the verandah, not paid nearly sufficient into court to cover the plaintiff's claim he is also disentitled. The judgment will therefore be for \$271.83 and no order as to costs.

SCENE IN THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

ASBESTOS V. MICA COMPOSITION.

At the Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Mr. John Andrew summoned Mr. Cyril Holdsworth for "using insulting words to the complainant, whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned, on the 30th and 31st October."

His Worship (to defendant)—Do you plead guilty?

Defendant—I plead guilty to using the language, but it was justified.

His Worship—Was the language such that a breach of the peace might have been occasioned?

Defendant—No, sir, a breach of the peace could not be created with that thing; it is impossible.

The complainant then gave evidence and said—On Wednesday, 30th October, between twelve and one o'clock, I was sitting quietly in the billiard room of the Hongkong Hotel when Mr. Holdsworth came in and addressed me. He said "You are a ——— liar." He used other abusive language, but I cannot recollect it. I simply said, "I don't wish to speak to you." On the next day, the 31st October, I was standing in the billiard room about the same time. Mr. Holdsworth came in and called me a "——— pimp," and used other choice expressions which I cannot remember, but I heard the word "liar." I did not speak to him.

His Worship—Have you any questions to put to him, defendant?

Defendant—No, sir.

His Worship—Do you admit all this?

Defendant—Yes, and more. I can give you a detailed statement of everything I told him. He has forgotten, but I have not forgotten. I should like to ask him one question. What was his object in telling Captain Tillett, the superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Company, that I am buying material from him (witness) and calling it my mica composition?

Complainant—As a matter of fact, defendant did buy two tons from me, and he did not pay for it. He bought it as asbestos; whether he uses it as mica I do not know.

Defendant—Did you tell Captain Tillett that I was buying composition from you and using it as mica?

Complainant—You did buy two tons of asbestos from me and I told Captain Tillett.

Defendant—When did I buy two tons of asbestos?

Complainant—In May or June. You also bought an additional five tons, but did not take delivery of it.

Defendant—Did you represent to the captain of the *Mongkut* that I was applying your composition to the boilers and calling it mine?

Complainant—No.

Defendant—I have seen a letter in which you asked for a certificate—

His Worship—Will you stop talking? I shall punish you if you do not mind what you are about. You are here to ask questions; that is all. Have you any more questions to ask?

Defendant—No, sir.

His Worship (to complainant)—Have you any witnesses to call?

Defendant—It is not necessary to call witnesses; I admit it.

His Worship—Will you stop talking? I do not want to hear anything from you at all unless you put questions. You can make any statement you like afterwards, but at this stage it is irregular for you to say anything beyond putting questions.

Defendant—I apologise.

Complainant said he had a witness to call.

Mr. Robert Lang said—I was in the Hongkong Hotel on the 30th October. I heard the word "liar" and it was qualified, but I do not know exactly what the qualification was. Something else was said, but what it was I cannot tell you. I heard a quarrelsome sound. As far as I know Mr. Andrew did not say anything.

This concluded the complainant's case.

His Worship (to defendant)—What have you to say?

Defendant—It is very difficult to trace the slander to its source.

His Worship—I do not want a speech of any description. I do not want you to trace the "slander" to its source; that is a pure truism and we all know about it. We now want some information.

Defendant—In the month of May I bought two tons of asbestos from Mr. Andrew. I offered him payment for it, but we could not agree as to price. Since that time there has been a succession of reports current from him or somebody who has animosity against me, and as I am a new beginner in the colony it is very difficult to get along with people hampering me with slanders. For some time I have been trying to find out who was slandering me. On the 30th I was on board the steamship *Empress of China*. I had a portion of steam piping to cover, and Mr. Andrew had another portion, and it was a competition between the two compositions as to which was the more valuable. Captain Tillett told me that Mr. Andrew would get the biggest part of the contract if his composition proved equal to mine, or if, as Mr. Andrew had informed him, I was using his material and calling it mica composition. Since I had two tons in May, which was used up immediately, I have not had a single thing from Mr. Andrew. He wanted me to buy five tons at 4½ cents a picul, and afterwards said the price was 4½ cents a lb.

His Worship—Aren't you giving away a trade secret now?

Defendant—No, there is no particular secret about it. When I found that he was trying to destroy my success I think I was justified in calling him a "—— liar." Don't you think so? I called him a "—— contemptible liar."

His Worship—You are only aggravating the offence by repeating the expression now.

Defendant—And so is a man who sets such a report current. I had no intention whatever of committing a breach of the peace. You cannot break the peace with this man; no matter what you do to him you cannot break the peace; there is no fear of that. The man who would do such dirty underhand tricks would do anything except face you straightforwardly.

His Worship—Have you finished?

Defendant—Yes.

His Worship—Have you any witnesses?

Defendant—No. Captain Tillett is not here, and the *Mongkut* has gone away.

His Worship—There is no doubt that the words used were such as might have caused a breach of the peace; there is not the slightest doubt about that.

Defendant—In other cases they might perhaps, your Worship, but not in this.

His Worship—You will have to enter into recognizances of \$100 and find two sureties of \$50 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

Defendant—Thanks.

It is stated that at the recommendation of Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, the Tsungli Yamen have obtained the consent of the Emperor to establish a class for the study of the Japanese language in the Tungwénkuan, or college for the study of foreign languages at Peking.

FIGHT BETWEEN JAPANESE AND CHINESE AT KOWLOON.

TWO POLICEMEN STABBED.

On Wednesday night about sixty Japanese coolies who had left a transport at Hongham met a number of Chinese coolies and a row sprang up. They fought one with another and the Japanese, who were armed with sticks, knives, and a few with revolvers, were getting the best of it. Fortunately the police put in an appearance soon after the disturbance commenced and quickly put an end to it. An Indian constable scattered the whole crowd in all directions while three other policemen were arresting five of the ringleaders. One of them, named Tamaru, offered considerable resistance to P.C. 63, whom he threw to the ground. A Chinese constable went to assist and he was stabbed on the left arm with a knife which Tamaru carried. After dispersing the greater portion of the rioters the Indian constable returned to assist in the arrest of Tamaru and this constable was also stabbed in the back. P.S. Gillies then collared the ruffian and marched him off to the police station. Four more arrests were made of coolies who were carrying arms. At the Police Court on Thursday Tamaru was charged with unlawfully cutting and wounding the two men, and he was remanded until next day as he had witnesses to call. The remainder were charged with disorderly conduct and were fined \$1 each. There was an additional charge against them of carrying arms without a licence, and for this offence each was ordered to pay \$10, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

The Japanese coolie, Tamaru, who stabbed two policemen at Kowloon during an affray between Japanese and Chinese, was again brought up at the Police Court on Friday before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith. Witnesses for the defence were called, but they proved nothing, and the prisoner was sent to gaol for six months with hard labour.

THE MURDER OF A NORWEGIAN SEAMAN.

At the Police Court on Friday, before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, the man and woman charged with the murder of Johann Gundersen, a Norwegian seaman, were again brought up. Mr. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master's office) appeared for the Crown. Dr. Atkinson said some wounds on the man's body and head might have been caused by the hatchets produced; the hatchets would not have caused all the wounds. The hatchet without the handle might have caused some of the punctured wounds in the head. An interpreter at the Central Police Station said that after being cautioned at the station when charged the man said, "My boat is a passenger boat. Sometimes Europeans engage my boat, but not at this wharf that night. When Ah Ning and Inspector Stanton found me and asked me, Do you know anything about that affair or not? I said I do not know about this affair; that is other people's business and not mine. I have not done this business; someone has falsely accused me." The woman said, "One night he and two others went off to a ship. It was a windy night and two Europeans brought a drunken man on board the boat. We took him to a ship and put him on board. He had no money to pay and kicked me. That man was about thirty and had a moustache. The ship he went on left next day (Monday). Of the two who brought him one was tall and the other rather short. The man who went on board was rather tall and thin, and wore a black jacket, a new pair of blue trousers, a black cap, rather handsome, and a pair of new black shoes." The prisoners were remanded until next Thursday.

Young Shanghai at Home. Extract from a boy's letter:—"They gave us a treat the other day; it is called a Garden party in this country. A Lady said to me what's your name? I said Jack. I come from China. What, are you a Chinaman? No, I said, I am a Foreigner. Not English? said the Lady. Why, of course, you silly, all English people are Foreigners in China. She then said will you have Claret cup or Ginger-beer. No, thank you, I said, the only spirits I ever drink is Lemonade."

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

The twenty-second ordinary meeting of the shareholders in this Company was held on Wednesday, at noon, at the offices, 4, Praya Central. Mr. G. B. Dodwell presided, and there were also present Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple, D. R. Sassoon, N. A. Siebs (Directors), N. J. Ede (Secretary), J. Andrew, D. Haskell, B. Byramjee, J. H. Cox, R. C. Wilcox, J. H. Lewis, A. G. Morris, A. Ross, J. Goosmann, C. Rogge, E. J. Hughes, V. A. C. Hawkins, C. S. Sharp, W. H. Potts, A. Coxon, W. J. Saunders, R. H. R. Burder, J. McKie, J. B. Coughtrie, and H. J. M. Carvalho.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, before proceeding with the business of the meeting, the directors wish to express their sorrow at the death of two gentlemen who were with us at our general meeting last October, and who were for many years intimately associated with the Society—Mr. Hoppius, who was a member of the Board, and Mr. Lyall, one of our auditors. Many of you were friends or acquaintances of these gentlemen, and I feel sure you have deplored their loss equally with the Board. The report and accounts of the Society were issued to shareholders on the 11th instant. They have no doubt been perused by every one present, and unless you desire me to do otherwise I will as usual take it that you accept them as read. Our net premium for the year 1894 shows an increase of \$231,000 over that of the previous year, which, you will agree with me, is a most satisfactory feature. A large premium income does not always result in handsome profits, but I am happy to say that it does so on this occasion, and the directors have been enabled to pay an interim bonus of 25 per cent. to contributing shareholders in the early part of this year, and to recommend to you now the further payment of 6 per cent. on contributions, of a dividend of \$12 per share, and the placing of \$80,000 to the reserve fund—(applause)—all which I trust will meet with your sanction and approval and be considered by you a gratifying outturn of our business for 1894. (Applause). As mentioned in the report the profits have been divided in accordance with the provisions of the old articles, but in the future, beginning as from the 1st January this year, the Board will under the new articles be in a position to recommend such distribution as may at the time seem desirable. It will no longer be compulsory to include in the bonus to contributors two-thirds of the interest derived from the capital and reserve fund, while at the same time the Board will not overlook the value to the Society of the bonus system. You will notice that there has been a loss in Australia on deposits with banks that were reconstructed. Since then the Board has thought it advisable to sell out the remainder of our deposits in those banks, though at a further loss on this account of £1,560. You will observe that there has been a profit on investments realised in England, and since the 30th June there has been a still further profit made in the same way, which will be dealt with in future accounts. With reference to the exchange fluctuation account, a resolution to pass a portion of this to paid up capital account will be submitted to you after the business in the report is finished. We have had to keep the matter separate, as it involved separate proxies to vote on that subject. At our last general meeting the Chairman informed you that £40,000 of our sterling funds had been converted into silver and satisfactorily invested, and I may now mention that since then another £22,000 has been drawn and dealt with in a similar manner, and we have also lately converted in London some of our gold assets to the extent of about £45,000 into Indian silver 3½ per cent. rupee paper, in order that our exchange fluctuation fund may insure our still considerable gold securities to a higher sterling value of the dollar. The remuneration of the Company's servants is, as you know, left to the directors, and in view of the present excellent report the Board have thought it well to vote a special bonus of 10 per cent. on their salaries for the year to the members of the staff. Instead, however, of paying the employees this amount, the

directors think it best to make it the nucleus of a provident fund, which they propose to continue by calling upon each member to pay into the fund five per cent. of his salary, and the Society adding thereto a similar amount. This will scarcely be felt by the Company, it will be an advantage to the Society's servants, and will also benefit the Company itself inasmuch as the Society will be able to dispense with the services of any officer who becomes past his work without feeling that he is being hardly dealt with, and it will also naturally increase the interest in the Company among the members of the staff. (Applause). I hope, gentlemen that this proposal has your approval. (Applause). 1895.—It is, of course, impossible now to say what will be the final outcome of this year's working, but the accounts at present look very healthy. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be happy to answer any questions that you may wish to ask. (Applause).

Mr. COXON—I notice in your report a paragraph regarding which you have said nothing, and which has reference to the directors' fees. From information received I learn that the fees paid to the London Committee far exceed those paid to your Hongkong Board, on whom the greater responsibility rests. I would like to move a resolution on that subject to the effect that an addition be made to the \$7,000 now allotted for directors' fees, and that the sum be increased to \$12,000, if I am in order in making the resolution now.

The CHAIRMAN—If you make the resolution after the accounts have been passed it will be better.

There were no questions, and the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. HAWKINS seconded.

Carried.

Mr. COXON—My proposal is this—"That the fees of the directors be raised from the present figure of \$7,000 to the figure of \$12,000 per annum; that the sum of \$5,000 be hereby voted to the Board as an addition to their fees for the year 1895, and that the directors be hereby requested to take steps for the altering of the articles of association to put into effect the first part of this resolution."

Mr. SHARP—I have very much pleasure, Mr. Chairman, in seconding Mr. Coxon's proposal. I do not think this is a matter on which it is necessary to say very much, as the proposal is one that is sure to commend itself to the body of shareholders as being a reasonable one under the circumstances.

The CHAIRMAN—Before putting the resolution I may mention that this clause was put in the report with the view of bringing it before the notice of the shareholders. The directors did not propose to take any definite action themselves; they had felt that the remuneration was insufficient, and they hoped the shareholders would look at it in the same way. You will understand, gentlemen, that this resolution will not take effect until this present year; it has nothing to do with the accounts passed for 1894.

The resolution was carried *nem. con.*

The Chairman—On behalf of the Board of Directors, gentlemen, I thank you, and I do not think you will find your confidence misplaced, as we shall try our best to show in a practical manner our appreciation of the confidence reposed in us. (Applause.)

Mr. LEWIS proposed the re-election of Messrs. G. B. Dodwell and D. R. Sassoon as directors.

Mr. MORRIS seconded.

Carried.

Mr. ANDREW proposed the re-election of Messrs. J. H. Cox and W. H. Potts as auditors.

Mr. BYEAMJEE seconded.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—I will now, gentlemen, bring before you the subject of the proposed transfer of \$250,000 from the exchange fluctuation account to paid up capital account. The amount of this fund as at 30th June of this year was, you will see from the balance sheet, \$724,366.65, and taking from it \$250,000 will leave \$474,366.65. This sum would not have ensured us to a very high rate of exchange on our gold assets in the event of a rise in the value of the dollar, hence the reason for the conversion of about £45,000 gold into rupee paper which I spoke of just now. I need hardly

tell you that this rate of exchange varies with every increase or diminution of our gold, but the rate at which the figures now work out is 3s. 3½d, and on the present outlook this appears a fairly safe rate. As notified to shareholders by circular dated the 31st July, 1895, the directors recommend the transfer of \$250,000 from the exchange fluctuation account to paid up capital account, thus making the paid up capital \$500,000, in 10,000 shares of \$50 each, and reducing the uncalled liability from \$225 per share to \$200 per share. From the information we have received and from the proxies sent us from all our branches and agencies, this proposal seems to have met with the unanimous approval of our shareholders. We are advised by the Society's solicitor that the proper method of effecting this transfer will be to make a call on the shareholders of \$25 per share, and simultaneously to declare a dividend of same amount out of the exchange fluctuation account. I will now, therefore, propose a resolution for your acceptance to enable us to carry out this object—"That the proposal of the Board to transfer \$250,000 from exchange fluctuation account to paid up capital account be hereby adopted, that a special dividend of \$25 per share be declared out of the amount at credit of the exchange fluctuation account, that a call of \$25 per share be made on the shareholders, and that the aforesaid dividend be applied to the payment of the said call."

Mr. ROSS—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN—You doubtless have heard that the capital of the Society was considered insufficient; in fact, in some places we were prevented from doing business because the silver amount was insufficient. This is one of the main reasons for increasing our capital. It has always stood at a very good figure, but \$250,000 is hardly sufficient.

The resolution was carried.

The CHAIRMAN—It will take some little time to make arrangements for carrying out this resolution, but it will be taken in hand at once. Dividend warrants for shareholders will be ready to-morrow, and the bonus to contributors will also be ready.

THE PUNJOM MINING CO., LIMITED.

The Secretary of the Punjom Mining Co., Limited, advises the receipt of the following report on work done at Punjom during the month ending September 30th, 1895:—

August Shaft, 200 ft. Level.—The chief work carried on at this point has been the driving of the No. 1 crosscut and preparing for stopping on the course of the north and south reef. This latter has now been completed and men will be put on to stope out ore for the mill.

In the No. 1 crosscut, as intimated in my last report, the ore has improved until it is now payable. We cannot yet say what width of ore we have, as up to this time we have not reached the hanging wall. I do not dare to say much until more is known, but the very fact of payable ore having been discovered here is of great importance, if only in establishing the necessary evidence that the gold is persistent in depth. Nothing has been done on Gillies' Reef at this level during the month, but I hope to resume work there in a few days.

Intermediate Level.—There has been an improvement in some of the points operated on here. In a crosscut driven east off the south drive on the course of the north and south reef payable ore has been found and as this is immediately in the course of the ore found in the No. 1 crosscut at the 200 feet level, I am of opinion that it is the same chute and that we have some thousands of tons of ore between these two levels. The stopes continue to give their usual quantity of ore for the mill. Owing to the ground becoming harder, and the influx of water, the progress made in sinking the new shaft has been very small indeed, only 9 feet having been sunk for the month. We have still 18 feet to sink to connect with 200 ft. level.

110 ft. Level.—We are still making the necessary preparations for working the big stopes coming up from the intermediate level, and hope soon to have everything in readiness.

New Leader.—I am pleased to tell you that in following this leader west, we again came upon payable ore, and that, from all appearances,

this point will assist the output of gold for some months yet.

Drainage Tunnel.—This has connected with the swamp at the back of the mill and now completed.

Gillies' Reef.—All the ore above the water level has now been taken out and work there discontinued for the present.

Driveage for the month 548 feet 6 inches

Ore received 1,000 tons 10 cwt.

Made up as follows:—

August shaft 924 tons

Mill gully 21

New leader 55 10

Milling.—This was carried on during 254 days, crushing 1,000 tons yielding 439 oz. 7 dwt. of gold.

Winding Plant at New Shaft.—This is almost completed and will be quite so in a few days more.

General.—The usual attention has been given to work coming under this head. Roads and bridges are in good order and a new bridge has been built to allow of firewood, etc., being brought in during the monsoon weather.

The new godown at the river is now well in hand and should soon be ready to receive goods coming up from Pekan. Further additions have been made to our firewood stock and mining timbers generally and contracts have been let for further supplies for one year.

Labour.—This, I am pleased to say, was never more plentiful.

Health.—This is fairly good.

Rainfall.—The rainfall for the month was 8 inches.

THE STRANDING OF THE "BELGIC."

THE INQUIRY.

The following is a condensed report, taken from the *Japan Mail*, of the inquiry held at Yokohama on the 21st October into the stranding of the *Belgic* at Sunosaki.

The court was composed of H.B.M. Consul, Mr. J. C. Hall, President; Commander Edward Street, of the P. & O. steamer *Ravenna*, Captain Wm. A. Evans, steamer *Monmouthshire*, and Captain Robert McGregor, steamer *Guildhall*. Mr. Dodds represented the owners of the *Belgic*.

Captain W. H. Walker, master of the *Belgic*, said—On the day coming in, 8th September, we had good observations at noon, and at the course for three miles south of Noshima Light, 89 miles distant. At 4 p.m. we sighted land on the starboard side, and at 6.40, after altering the course, we sighted Noshima Light bearing W. compass. At 7 p.m. we altered course to S. 75 W. by compass. At 7.25 Noshima Light was abeam. I estimated the distance at three miles, and altered course to W. ½ S. At 7.55 altered course to N. by W., and at 7.59 altered course to N. ½ W. At 8.05 altered course to N. and at 8.10 to N. ½ E., and at 8.17 to N. by E. At 8.20 altered course to N. 17 E., I taking Mela Head for Sunosaki, and considered that Sunosaki was abeam. I then left the bridge for about ten minutes. Upon returning to the bridge at 8.31 the second officer was in charge and reported that we were running into a thick fog-bank. On looking ahead I noticed we were close to the land and could see the lines of breakers. At 8.32 put the helm hard astarboard and the engines full speed astern, the ship driving on to a sandy beach. At 8.47 engines full speed astern. At 8.49 ship stranded, and stopped engines. The ship's head was N. 29 W., Sunosaki about N. 57 W., Mela Head S. 5 E.; all by compass. The moon was just rising over the land, and the horizon was a little deceptive. It was a fine night. The fourth and second officers were on the bridge and a Chinaman on the look-out forward. After setting the courses I had no conversation with the officers on the bridge, beyond saying Sunosaki was abeam. I have made the entrance to Tokyo Bay for ten years running. This was my forty-ninth voyage over the course. I was steering more by the land than by the compass courses. A current might possibly have deflected my course, but there was nothing unusual in wind or tide. We allow a degree and a half for the current.

The chart by which the ship was steered was then put in.

To Captain McGregor—I saw the breakers about ten or eleven minutes before we struck.

To the President—We passed outside the Mela Ledge. The ship was going at 12 knots. We did not slacken until we grounded. I do not impute any blame to any of my officers or men in regard to the stranding. The officers and crew behaved in the best possible manner after the casualty happened. Boats were lowered and lights arranged. The second officer, Mr. Beckman, lost his life in getting out the boats. Everything possible was done to rescue him. I think he was probably stunned against the side of the ship as he went down into the boat. There was a south-westerly swell running at the time.

To the President—I attribute the accident entirely to my own mistake in judgment in taking Mela Head for Sunosaki. I was not ill or out of sorts at the time.

Mr. Lowder, who appeared for Capt. Walker with the permission of the Court then put some questions.—How long have you been at sea?

Captain Walker—Thirty-one to thirty-two years.

How long have you been in command of a ship?—Four years and ten months on a sailing ship, and ten years in my present command. I have been in the service of my present owners about eighteen years. This is the first time I have been before a Board of Trade or Naval Inquiry for an accident, to a ship under my command. I made the observation that Sunosaki was abeam to the fourth officer. It was a very usual thing for me to steer by the land. I should judge that it is a usual thing for officers or pilots in command of vessels making the entrance to the Bay to steer by the land. The breakers were distinctly visible when I came up on the bridge the second time. I cannot hope that if I had been on the bridge when they first came in sight that the casualty could have been prevented, but I am not in a position to say. There are no lights on Mela Head or Sunosaki, and at night time they present a similar appearance. I only know of one vessel, the *Tokyo-maru*, being in the same position.

G. T. Tiltson, first officer of the *Belgic*, gave evidence of the course of the vessel while he was on watch from four o'clock till eight, when he was relieved by the second officer, to whom he gave the course, N. 4 W., and reported lights burning brightly. He was sitting in his cabin when the ship struck and he immediately rushed to the bridge.

The President—To what do you attribute the casualty?

Witness—Well, I can hardly say: except keeping too close to the land, and mistaking Mela Head for Sunosaki, as entered in the log.

To Captain McGregor—I have been chief officer of the *Belgic* for five years. I have always been on good terms with Captain Walker. Nothing occurred between us on the date of the accident. I saw Mela Head, but I did not think we could have been at Sunosaki by the time. The ship was going at about 13 knots. The deviation of the compasses I estimated on westerly courses to be about 5 W., on south-westerly courses from 4 to nothing.

The President—Have you always been on good relations with Captain Walker?—None of the best.

How long has this lasted?—Dating back some time. Four years I have not been on cordial terms with him.

Did you make the suggestion as to the alteration of the course in a proper and respectful way?—Yes, sir.

Was Captain Walker sober?—Up to the time I left the bridge he seemed so.

Is he a man of sober, steady habits?—I can't say he was.

Have you even seen him under the influence of liquor?—I am sorry to say I have remonstrated with him in regard to drinking. I think he was not under the influence of liquor up to the time I left the bridge.

Have you any reason to suppose that he was under the influence of liquor the night of the accident?—I am afraid he was.

How long after the accident?—Before midnight.

Have you any reason to believe that he obtained liquor and was under its influence soon after, or before the accident?—I can only infer

that he was under the influence of liquor from his extraordinary manner after the stranding.

Captain Street—Are you certain it was liquor, or was it only due to excitement?—Possibly it may have been both.

The President—You are quite certain that the captain was under the influence of liquor on the evening of the stranding, after the ship had gone ashore: remember, you are on your oath?—I know that he was under the influence of liquor before midnight.

Captain Evans—Then your feelings towards Captain Walker were not exactly friendly?—They were not hostile to him. I am willing to serve under any master the Company may put in command of its ships, but I have my own duty to perform and I do it. Personally, as a man, I have nothing to say against Captain Walker. He is master of the ship, and I am the chief officer. I have a master's certificate to defend, and therefore I do all I can for the welfare and safety of the ship.

The President—How do you infer that the captain was drunk?—From his dazed and dull kind of manner.

Mr. Lowder—How long after you joined the ship was it that you gave up taking meals in the cabin and messed by yourself?—About a year.

From that time you had no social relations with Captain Walker?—None particularly.

You have said that on several occasions you have seen Captain Walker under the influence of drink and have remonstrated with him?—Yes, sir; but I have no specific dates.

Could you tell me on how many occasions you spoke to him on the subject?—Well, I spoke to him, I think, about four or five times.

Had you occasion to remonstrate with him on this voyage?—I have done so since the steamer stranded.

But prior to the stranding?—No.

Was it not your duty to have entered in the log, in your own log, if not in the official log, that you had seen your captain intoxicated?—I don't say that he was intoxicated, merely that he was under the influence of liquor.

You wish to draw that distinction?—Yes.

Then I am right in inferring that on none of these occasions was Captain Walker in a condition that would interfere with the discharge of his duties on board his ship?—I think you are wrong there. On some of the occasions I speak of, he was far from being in a fit state, and in a condition not to know what was the right and proper thing to do for the ship; consequently I spoke to him about it.

If he was in that condition, was it not your duty to have logged the fact?—I thought not in my subordinate position. I thought that it was my simple duty to speak to him.

After the casualty you say you saw that Captain Walker was under the influence of liquor?—I think it was before midnight when I saw him so. Everybody was upset at the stranding, and everybody was on deck. I had my duty to attend to, and ordered the carpenter to close the water-tight bulkhead doors, to bat down the hatches, etc. and to make all things safe. I went along the deck and saw Captain Walker stretched out on a canvas chair, snoring. I think therefore he was under the influence of liquor; at any rate he was the only man asleep on board the steamer that night.

And because he was asleep at that time, you inferred that he was drunk?—I thought so.

The ship was now in safety?—No, sir, she was bumping; and there was a heavy list to port.

If the captain had been awake could he have prevented that?—No, sir, but there was no telling when the masts might go.

Could he have prevented that if he had been awake?—No.

Well, then, could he not go to sleep if he so desired: what was there he could do?—(No answer.)

When next did you see him, or think you saw him, under the influence of liquor?—Next morning. It was like this. In the morning the Japanese head official of the village near where we stranded came aboard. He asked a lot of questions; asked if we had permission to take the ship into that bay; then he wanted to know if we had passports, or whether the passengers had passports; if they had not the passengers could not land, and unless Customs

permits were given their baggage could not be landed. Altogether, this official stayed about half an hour. Then he asked me if I was the captain. Upon hearing that I was not, he said he had some private questions to put to the captain. I did not know where the captain was, but I took the official, whom I afterwards discovered to be the Mayor, through the saloon to the captain's room. I found him lying down on a couch. I introduced the Japanese to him. Ten minutes afterwards the Japanese came on deck to me and said—

Mr. Lowder—I don't want to hear what was said: it is what you saw yourself that you have to speak.

Witness—I saw that Capt. Walker was under the influence of liquor. I saw it at a glance. He got up off the couch when I roused him.

And he presented the dull, dazed appearance?—Very much so.

He had suffered a great mental strain?—We all had.

Yes, but he in particular as master of the ship; the catastrophe may have made you more energetic for all I know.

Thomas Dillon, third officer of the *Belgic*, also gave evidence and as to the charge against the captain said: "I have never seen Captain Walker under the influence of liquor. I cannot form any opinion as to the captain being a sober man."

H. Gankroger, the fourth officer, and M. Shiswander, the purser, also gave evidence and both averred that they had never seen the captain under the influence of liquor. Neither had witnessed any display of ill-feeling between the chief officer and the captain.

Mr. Lowder handed in a statement by a passenger made *de bene esse* before the Consul affirming that there was nothing abnormal in the captain's manner before the stranding, and from deponent's own observation Captain Walker had not been drinking. He was seen by deponent two hours after the stranding and he then presented the appearance of a man who was suffering from a great mental strain. He did not attribute this to drinking. Some four days later he saw Captain Walker and he seemed to be in the same mental condition. Captain Walker had suffered from sunstroke; he was not a total abstainer.

Mr. Lowder said that after that statement he should take it for granted that the charge of drunkenness had entirely broken down. If the Court was not with him on this point, then he should ask for an adjournment of the inquiry in order to produce some 30 to 50 witnesses who could give evidence in his client's behalf.

The President (after consultation with his assessors) said that they unanimously found the charge of drunkenness to be entirely unproven. The Court did not consider it necessary to call further evidence, but would proceed to consider its finding, unless Mr. Lowder wished to address the Court.

Mr. Lowder then addressed the Court in mitigation of the punishment which was to be awarded Captain Walker—for unfortunately he said, blame did attach to him. The Court was called under section 260 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, though section 489 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 was really the statute quoted, this Act having repealed the former Act. The Act of 1894, if he might he allowed to say so, was not artistically drawn, and required a little study ere the exact meaning of the legislature could be arrived at. The Court was called under section 480 as a Naval Court by a Consular official. Mr. Lowder then quoted the different clauses of the Act bearing on the duties and powers of Naval Courts of Inquiry, and pointed out that they had power to remove a master from his ship if they thought fit: still they could not exercise this power without the consent of the consignor of the ship. The owner of the ship was fully represented at the Inquiry, and, as his Honour was aware, he had been informed of the *de bene esse* proceedings. No complaint, however, had been brought against the master of the ship by the owners, and the inference to be drawn from that was, that as far as the owners were concerned, they had not lost confidence in Captain Walker, nor did they think it in the interest of the ship or crew that he should be removed from the command of the ship. They were

therefore thrown back upon section 470 of the Act of 1894, which provides that the certificates of a master, chief officer, or engineer might only be suspended if the Court found that the loss of the ship, or the abandonment of the ship, or serious loss or damage to the ship, or loss of life, had been caused through his or their wrongful act or default. Mr. Lowder then pointed out that the vessel had neither been lost nor abandoned, while there was absolutely no evidence before the Court that the ship had been damaged at all. He submitted that Captain Walker's certificate could not be dealt with. He simply could not see what fault his client had committed which deserved more than a severe reprimand, and he confidently believed that beyond that the Court would not feel it their duty to go.

The chief officer wished to address the Court, but the President said he could not hear him.

The finding of the Court was as follows:—

I.—That up to the time of passing Noshima Light the Master appears to have navigated his ship with due care.

II.—That after that point sufficient care was not taken in calculating the distance run by the ship.

III.—That owing primarily to this neglect the Master was led into an error of judgment in mistaking Mela Head for Sunosaki.

IV.—That the casualty was due entirely to this error of judgment on the part of the Master.

V.—That the conduct of the First Officer, Mr. Tillson, is commended for having paid due regard to the navigation of the ship and for having drawn the Master's attention to the fact that the ship was too near the land and should not have been hauled up so soon.

VI.—That after the casualty everything appears to have been done that was necessary for securing the safety of the ship and passengers.

VII.—That the Second Officer, Mr. Beckman, was drowned in performing his duty of launching and getting ready the boats and that all available measures were taken to save his life.

VIII.—The Court, considering that the Master's mistake, though a serious one, is the first made by him during a service extending over fourteen years in command, are of opinion that a severe reprimand will meet the justice of the case, and he is hereby reprimanded accordingly. The conduct of the rest of the officers and crew is free from blame.

IX.—That the expenses of this Court, amounting to £8 12s. 6d., be paid by the Master.

The Court was composed as follows:—Mr. J. C. Hall, H.B.M. Consul, President; Capt. E. Street, *Ravenna*; Capt. W. A. Evans, *Monmouthshire*; and Capt. R. Macgregor, *Guildhall*. Mr. J. F. Lowder appeared for Captain Walker, and Mr. B. C. Howard, agent of the O. & O. Company, also watched the enquiry.

CRICKET.

OVER 30 v. UNDER 30.

Although it will probably be readily admitted that a man is in his cricket prime at or about thirty, it is undoubtedly the fact that Dame Fortune (a woman, and ever fickle with her favours) has but seldom smiled upon the senior players, and for the last three or four years the oldsters have had to put up with a beating at the hands of their younger rivals. It may perhaps be explained by the fact that the younger generation has adopted the system of modern warfare more completely, and more fully recognises that the place for the leader is in the tent rather than in the field. He studies the motions of the adversary from afar off, controlling every movement of the bodies under his command, and frustrating every effort of the forces opposed to him. These were the tactics adopted by the leader of the Under 30 on Saturday. Whilst the battle was at its fiercest and victory was yet unassured, he was in his tent (in Queen's Road), devising stratagems and contriving toils; yet when an armistice was proclaimed in the middle of the day for a brief period and victory was almost within grasp, he found time to join his forces, to animate them with encouraging words, and to stimulate them by precept, and especially by example, to partake of the viands that had been prepared for their refreshment. Sercombe Smith, on the other hand (of the old school),

was in the thick of the fray throughout, encouraging, exhorting, and upbraiding as occasion required, yet though "his words were spears and arrows, and his tongue a sharp sword," he could by no means prevail. An innings of 71 calls for little comment of a complimentary nature. Eccles and Sercombe Smith were the only batsmen who made any show, the former contributing a well played 32 and the latter 15 before he once more succeeded in stopping a straight 'un with his leg. Christian and Gillingham were the most successful bowlers, the latter performing the "hat trick," and getting 5 wickets for 16 runs. Campbell, Thesiger, Anton, and Firth were the chief contributors to the total of the Under 30's, the two latter carrying the score from 106 to 190 before Firth was bowled by Maitland. Anton carried out his bat for a well played 54.

By the courtesy of Major Faithful and the officers the band of the Hongkong Regiment played upon the ground during the afternoon.

SCORE AND ANALYSIS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Eccles, b Gillingham	32	not out	3
Reads, c Thesiger, b Christian	0	b L. S. Smith	1
Travers, st. Paley, b Christian	0		
E. Mast, c and b Firth	10	c and b Firth	5
F. Maitland, c Firth, b Christian	0	b Firth	18
Platt, c Firth, b Gillingham	3		
Anderson, c s. h., b Gillingham	0	b L. S. Smith	5
T. S. Smith, lb., b Firth	15	not out	8
L. S. Smith, run out	0		
C. Ingham, not out	0	b Firth	7
Atkinson, st. Paley, b Gillingham	3		
DE. Brown, b Gillingham			

	Over.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wicket.
F. W. Christian	10	4	24	0	0	3
Firth	7	1	31	0	0	2
Gillingham	6.3	1	16	0	0	5

UNDER THIRTY.

G. Paley, R.B., c Eccles, b Smith	4
G. D. Campbell, c K.R., c Platt, b Eccles	37
F. W. Christian, c Maitland, b Smith	8
B. Thesiger, R.N., b Eccles	25
W. C. M. Woodcock, H.K.R., c Eccles, b Mast	9
J. R. Gillingham, c Smith, b Eccles	1
A. S. Anton, not out	51
C. M. Firth, b Maitland	36
J. A. Lawson, b Anderson	4
G. L. Lyaley	
S. L. Darby	
C. W. Knox, R.B.	

	Over.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wicket.
Mast	14	4	35	0	0	1
Smith	11	2	28	0	0	2
Anderson	7	2	16	5	0	1
Eccles	12	1	52	0	0	3
Travers	5	1	17	2	0	0
Maitland	3.3	0	24	0	0	1

HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

The entries for the above Cup amounted in all to twenty-four, which shows a slight increase on previous months, although the number of returns is not correspondingly high. Accurate play was very necessary on Saturday and Monday in order to avoid the numerous cricket and football matches, but no casualties are reported up to date. The result of the competition shows a tie between Mr. C. H. Grace and Mr. A. S. Anton, who will consequently have to play another round to decide the possession of the Cup. Mr. Grace wins the Sweepstakes, for which Mr. Anton did not enter. The net scores of under 100 are given below:—

CUP.		
Mr. A. S. Anton	101	15 86
Mr. C. H. Grace	101	15 86
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple	97	10 87
Mr. C. W. Spriggs	105	18 87
Capt. A. G. Ferguson, R.B.	103	14 89
Col. The O'Gorman	114	24 90
D.A.A.G.		
Mr. C. Palmer	104	11 93
Major Thomas, D.A.A.G.	112	18 94
Mr. G. W. F. Playfair	116	18 98
Mr. W. J. Saunders	118	18 100
SWEEPSTAKES.		
Mr. C. H. Grace	101	15 86
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple	98	10 88
Mr. G. W. F. Playfair	116	18 98

The steamer *Weiland*, which was scuttled at Singapore to extinguish a fire on board, was floated on the 26th October.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB v. KOWLOON FOOTBALL CLUB.

Football being a pastime which is indulged in regardless of climatic conditions, a number of spectators on Thursday afternoon proceeded to the Happy Valley to witness the tug of war between these two teams. The ground was damp and very slippery, otherwise the exhibition would have been much finer. Kowloon kicked off, but found the ball at once in their quarters, where it remained for several minutes until Henderson relieved by a lousy kick. Then visits were interchanged, mortifying falls occurring to players of both sides on account of the recent rain. Several times when good openings presented themselves the ground prevented further progress. A good run by Mackay in his usual form took the ball to the goal line, where centring it fell but a few yards from the goal mouth, where it was shot forward, but Knight removed it promptly to a less dangerous neighbourhood. Miley for Kowloon then passed to his left and being returned matters looked serious until Ezekiel rose to the occasion and removed the unwelcome intruder, sending the ball to the left, where Campbell and Firth, skilfully avoiding all obstacles, took it right down and ultimately it was brought to rest in the desired locality by the former player. Restarting, Kowloon set to work to recover the lost point and if it had not been for the excellent play of Davies and Ezekiel their attacks would have been much more serious. A pass from Lapsley well forward enabled his forwards to get into a good position, from which Miley taking a close shot recovered the missing point. Crossing over the game became very fast, each side doing its best to prevent a draw. The attacks of Kowloon now became more frequent and on several occasions Machell had to save, which he did well and ably. The Club's opponents kept as far up as possible and whenever the ball fell to them towards the end of the game it required considerable skill in tackling and judgment in kicking to send it to safer quarters. In an attack the ball was sent along the ground to the goal. Machell returned it, but again it fell to him and was again returned to mid-field, where Lapsley taking a kick, after having dribbled a short distance, sent the ball just to the side of the post, it glancing from Ezekiel's head. Gow then put in an excellent corner, the ball again going behind from a Club player. This corner proved fruitless and an attack was made on the opposing citadel, from which a corner had to be conceded. Arnold placed the ball well, but the defence was too strong and nothing resulted. Thus the contest waged in a pleasing manner from end to end, both teams playing an excellent forward game. A notable kick from the centre of the field was taken by Henderson, which sent the ball outside the enclosure by a few inches only. Just before half time Mackay took the ball up and passed to the centre from the touch line. The ball went high into the air and fell to Firth, who sent in a shot which beat Knight. Some few seconds afterwards a player called "offside," but the objection was at once overruled. Thus a good game ended, the Club winning by two points to one. The return match will be played in a few weeks and a very fine exhibition by these excellent teams will then be witnessed.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

There was a smaller attendance of members than usual on the 26th inst. to compete for the Short Range Cup, which was won by Major Wrottesley, the Spoons being taken by Lieut. Webber, Sergeant Shearing, and Capt. Palmer. The following were the best scores:—

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Handicap.	Total.
Lieut. Webber	30	34	—	64
Major Wrottesley	34	30	—	64
Sergeant Shearing	32	30	—	62
Captain Palmer	28	30	—	58
Private Wilson	29	25	2	56

THE KOREAN EMEUTE.

The *China Gazette* publishes the following telegram dated Tokyo, 27th October:—It is reported that upon General Viscount Miura learning that he would be arrested upon the arrival of *Chikugagawa Maru*, upon which he returned to Japan from Chemulpo, at Ujina, he attempted to commit suicide, but the report lacks confirmation. All the Japanese accused of complicity in the crime will be tried before the Hiroshima District Court, and a special law officer, Mr. Kuratomi, councillor of the Judicial Department, has been sent by the Minister of Justice to arrange the trials Count Inouye has started for Korea.

The *Nichi Nichi* says:—"When the Japanese troops and the *soshi* (including journalists, physicians, and merchants) arrived at the Tai-won-kun's residence at Kong-tok-ri, one of the Koreans, Sen Bai, who had been sent out to meet the Japanese party on the way, attempted to open the gate. But it was found to be strongly secured on the inside and guarded by a body of constables sent by the Queen. Thereupon two or three Japanese policemen made their way through a window, dragging the above-named Korean after them, and once inside they easily succeeded in overpowering the Korean constables. To open the gate and admit the whole party was then the work of a moment. The leaders immediately had an audience with the Tai-won-kun. On leaving his residence the latter issued orders that the persons of the King and the Crown Prince should be guarded from all harm, but that in the case of the Queen whatever measures circumstances rendered expedient should be taken. It had originally been arranged that the plot should be carried out in the dead of night, but the entrance of Tai-won-kun into the Palace was delayed until five o'clock in the morning on account of a mistake committed by the Korean and Japanese troops that came to Seoul to meet the Tai-won-kun; they took a route different from that previously arranged. At the time of the ex-Regent's entrance in the Palace, the party was preceded by some Japanese policemen, who scaled the walls with the aid of a ladder and opened the gate. Taking advantage of the consternation into which the Palace Guards were thrown, the Tai-won-kun and his escort rushed through the gate opened by the Japanese police. The escort consisted, first, of a party of Japanese troops, then a portion of the second foreign-drilled battalion of Korean soldiers, and, lastly, another body of Japanese troops. While this force was still filing through the gate, Ko Kei-kun attacked them at the head of the first battalion of the foreign-drilled Korean soldiers. The latter thought that the Tai-won-kun's escort consisted of Korean troops only, but on finding that Japanese soldiers accompanied them, they speedily took to their heels. On the other hand, the Japanese troops, too, beat a retreat, for they had no orders to fight. As already stated, unforeseen mistakes delayed the execution of the *coup d'état*, and it was about eight in the morning when the Japanese *soshi* came out of the Palace, armed with pistols and swords, some even carrying drawn swords with marks of blood on them. These *soshi*, as they made their way through the crowds that had gathered in the street, bore themselves as men proud rather than ashamed of what they had done in the Palace. This incident renders it probable that the Russian and American Ministers, who repaired to the Palace at six in the morning, did really see, as they supposed, some Japanese *soshi* carrying blood-stained swords in the Palace. It is stated that Minister Miura, ex-Adviser Okamoto, Secretary Sugimura, Consular Probationer Horiye, Interpreter Kokubu, Police-Sergeant Hagiwara, and six police constables were the principal parties implicated in the *emeute*. The Japanese troops seem to have acted under the orders of the Korean Government. Messrs. Saito Shunichiro, Hoshi Toru, Oshizuka Eizo, and a few others, had no connection whatever with the affair. These persons are said to have strongly remonstrated with Viscount Miura on the day of the disturbance."

The *Kobe Chronicle* of the 23rd says:—In excuse of the *coup d'état* and its sanguinary incidents, it is said that the Queen had been be-

coming more intolerant and despotic than ever of late, especially after the return of Count Inouye to Japan. She was trying to dismiss the present Ministry and to raise the Ming family to power on one hand, and to replace the *Kunrentai* by soldiers in her pay on the other. It is also alleged that she hoped to succeed in incarcerating the Tai-won-kun, and that in revenge he planned the conspiracy which proved successful. Mr. Ando, Chief Procurator of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, who was dispatched to Korea a few days ago, left Seoul on his return to Japan on the 17th inst. It is stated that numerous telegrams are now reaching the Russian Legation at Tokyo, some being from St. Petersburg and others from Peking and Seoul.

Li Shun-yo, the grandson of the Tai-won-kun, who under the Queen's régime narrowly escaped with his life on a charge of treason, has been released from prison and appointed President of the Privy Council. It is significant of the connection between the new régime and the Japanese that it is reported Li Shun-yo is to come to this country for purposes of study.

THE KUCHENG COMMISSION.

Foochow, 26th October.

Mr. Mansfield and the Rev. W. Banister reached Kucheng on Friday afternoon, the 18th instant. The following day a Court was held and some of the prisoners were released. During the absence of Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Banister two prisoners had been tried who were found to have been at Whasang. On Monday morning, the 21st, the fourteen condemned prisoners were executed—in part, the result of the interview Mr. Mansfield had with the Viceroy on the 14th inst., which, as stated last week, was understood to be perfectly satisfactory as far as promises went. Whether his Excellency will stand by all he has undertaken would seem, judging from late changes, to depend on the number of warships in port. Returning to the subject of the executions, the most resentful will not be sorry to know that they were carried out in a better manner than those that took place on the 17th of last month. There were three executioners and the work was done quickly. Amongst those beheaded was Ming-chiang-chik, who acted like a mad fanatic to the end. He is described as being all smiles while awaiting his death blow, and wished the Consuls and magistrates "quick promotion." On Tuesday, the 22nd, reports reached Foochow that the Commission would return at the end of the week, which has since been confirmed. We shall hear in good time how this somewhat sudden closing has been managed, as it was generally understood that there were still so many prisoners to be examined. Mr. Mansfield should be in Foochow to-morrow or Monday, unless any unforeseen circumstances detain him at the last moment. With the departure of the foreign portion of the Commission that native Christians will begin to feel uncomfortable. There are misgivings about the Chinese officials acting up to their promises of giving them protection, to say the least of it.—*Echo*.

THE ANTI-FOREIGN OUTRAGES AND THE SHANGHAI INDIGNATION MEETING.

The following letter has been received by Mr. R. M. Campbell, the Chairman of the Public Meeting held at Shanghai on the 5th of August last:—

Foreign Office, 18th September.

Sir,—Your letter of the 9th ultimo, reporting the proceedings at the meeting of the community of Shanghai with regard to the massacre and outrages at Kutien and Szechuen has been received by the Marquis of Salisbury, and I am directed by his Lordship to say that the points raised therein are receiving the special attention of Her Majesty's Government.—I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

FRANÇOIS BERTIE.

R. M. Campbell, Esq., Chairman of Meeting of Foreign Residents, Shanghai.

The following is the reply of the U.S. Acting Secretary of State to the letter of Mr. John F. Seaman and the Rev. J. R. Hykes, of the 10th of August last, to President Cleveland:—

Department of State, Washington.
12th September, 1895.

Messrs. John F. Seaman and John R. Hykes,
Committee,
Shanghai, China.

Gentlemen,—Your letter of the 10th ultimo, addressed to the President, has, with its enclosures, been referred to this department. It has reference to the recent anti-foreign riots in China and measures to be taken to secure redress to American citizens who may have suffered thereby.

A lengthy reply is not deemed necessary, as you have doubtless ere this been informed through the public Press of the appointment of a commission which is now investigating the Kutien riots and of the recent instruction sent to our Minister at Peking to organise an American commission to be despatched at as early a date as possible to the scene of the riots in Western China.

It is believed that the steps which have been taken by this Government will prove adequate to insure to all Americans who have suffered in the late riots, in person or property, full indemnification and future protection.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

A MUNICIPAL INDUSTRY AT SHANGHAI.

When it was proposed that the Municipal Council should acquire the Electric Light Company's undertaking, and itself supply light for public and private consumption, it was objected that the manufacture and sale of anything were not properly in the Council's province. It was pointed out that the Council was already engaged, and had been for some time, in the manufacture and sale of sanitary ware on a large scale; and our readers in Shanghai would do well to pay a visit to the manufactory at the corner of Amoy and Thibet Roads. For many years past the Council have imported a large quantity of English-made stoneware drain pipes, etc., for municipal purposes, and as it would be very troublesome and costly for private individuals to lay down a stock of pipes here, they have also sold them to the public. In consequence, however, of the steady fall in exchange during the last few years the imported pipes have gradually increased in tael cost, and for this reason there was some danger of the Chinese proprietors reverting to their old brick monstrosities. In 1891 the Council, acting on the advice of their Engineer, made some enquiries with a view of manufacturing pipes in Shanghai, and after a good many experiments it was decided to commence the making of sanitary ware on a small scale, with Portland cement concrete as a material. The time may come when the Chinese will be able to turn out glazed sanitary stoneware for themselves, but so far their efforts have not been attended with success. In 1891 only six and four-inch pipes were made, together with a few sewer tubes.

The following figures will give an idea of the steady progress of the work:—

1891—1,046 pieces concrete ware.
1892—7,115 pieces concrete ware.
1893—13,837 pieces concrete ware.
1894—30,314 pieces concrete ware.
1895 to the end of September—38,679 pieces concrete ware.

The numbers given above do not include any concrete kerb and channel or material laid *in situ*. The articles turned out include 12, 9, 6, and 4-inch pipes, junctions and bends of all sizes, different kinds of yard and street gullies, syphons, interceptors, pavement tubes, automatic flushing tanks, burial vaults, bath tubs, kitchen sinks, house gutters, gratings, steps, egg-shaped sewer tubes, etc., etc. All the tubes, pipes, etc., are made in wooden moulds and almost every Portland cement in the Shanghai market has been tried, including English, German, French, Belgian, Japanese, and Green Island brands.

A few prices selected at random will show the saving both to the Council and the public.—

Description.	Stoneware Concreteware	
	imported by Council.	made by Council.
12 inch pipes each	Tls. 2.10	Tls. 0.75
9 " " "	1.05	0.45
6 " " "	0.70	0.30
4 " " "	0.49	0.20

These are only a very few items, but the saving may be taken at least at 50 per cent. on every article used.

The total value of the stuff manufactured during the first eight months of the present year amounted to about Tls. 20,000, and it would have cost the Council Tls. 40,000, exclusive of the tubes which are not made in stoneware, to have imported the same number of pipes, etc., at an average exchange. So far the output has not kept pace with the demand, as, in addition to the ordinary supply, it is not an uncommon occurrence for a private owner to send in an order for a thousand pipes for immediate delivery. It is worthy of note that owing to low exchange and cheap labour the Council's 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot sewer tubes could be sold on the London market at a lower price than similar tubes made at home. It must be admitted that a glazed stoneware pipe is in some respects superior to a concrete one, but a concrete pipe is infinitely better than a Chinese brick drain. The cost of stoneware pipes at the present time is almost prohibitive, and the Council are to be congratulated on being able to turn out a strong and durable pipe (which is quite suitable to the requirements of Shanghai) at a reasonable figure.

Since the inception of the idea by the Municipal Engineer in 1891, the work described above has been quietly and energetically carried on (wholly by Chinese hand labour) without any addition to the departmental staff. There are about eighty Chinese constantly employed, under the charge of Mr. Stuart of the Surveyor's Department, and the work goes on unceasingly to the great advantage of the Council and of private individuals, and is only one of the many great improvements which Shanghai owes to the intelligence and energy of its Municipal Engineer.—*N. C. Daily News.*

HONGKONG.

The attempted insurrection at Canton proved a complete failure. On Wednesday the shareholders in the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, held their annual meeting, and on the same day a fire broke out on the barque *Wandering Jew*, and considerable damage was caused to the ship; the whole of the cargo was destroyed. Leave to appeal was granted in the *Wilson v. Butterfield and Swire* case. A scene in the Hongkong Hotel had its sequel in a police court case on Saturday. A fight between Japanese and Chinese at Kowloon, resulting in two policemen being stabbed, was also dealt with by the Magistrate. The weather is now delightful.

The U.S. cruiser *Detroit* arrived on Saturday from Foochow.

H.M. despatch vessel *Alacrity* arrived on Sunday from Amoy.

The amount taken at the Baxter Mission "Sale of Work" was \$1,260.

The first concert of the Philharmonic Society is advertised for the 23rd inst.

Colonel Barrow left for India on the 29th ult. by the steamer *Lightning*.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Government Vaccine Institute has been reopened.

H.M.S. *Centurion*, with Admiral Buller on board, arrived from the North on Friday.

There were 2,141 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 182 were Europeans.

Mr. Alfred J. May, Second Master, Queen's College, has been elected a Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.

The seven griffins which arrived from Shanghai were drawn for at Mr. Kennedy's stables on Monday afternoon with the following result—12, grey, Dr. Noble; 13, chestnut, Mr. Dorabjee Nowrojee; 14, black, Hon. T. H. Whitehead; 15, marble grey, Mr. W. Graham; 16, grey, Mr. Power; 17, black, Dr. Lowson; 18, grey, Mr. J. D. Humphreys.

A minute as to Pension Rules, substituted for that of July, 1894, is published in the *Gazette*. The alterations are of small importance.

The new Mutual steamer *Moyune* arrived on Thursday on her first voyage. She is a large cargo carrier, with all the latest appliances for speedy loading and discharging.

The Singapore team in the Interport rifle match will fire with the Lee Metford rifle, arrangements having been made for the issue of the rifles to the members of the Singapore Volunteer Artillery candidates for inclusion in the team.

It is reported that the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Douglas Steamship Co., Limited, have decided, in deference to the strong opinion of shareholders, to increase the proposed bonus from \$12½ to \$15 per share.

The *Belgic* arrived in port on Monday morning and went into dock on Tuesday. Of course it is impossible to say until the vessel has been surveyed in dry dock what is the extent of the damage and how long it will take to effect the necessary repairs.

The smoking concert at the institution of Shiobuilders and Engineers of Hongkong on Saturday night was a great success, and the members, of whom there was a large attendance, heartily enjoyed themselves. The programme contained some very good items, the principal contributors being Messrs Thomas and Budge.

Early on Tuesday morning a fire occurred in a cargo boat which was lying at Taikoktsui. A fire had broken out twice before during the night, and on each of the three occasions the occupants extinguished the flames. The damage was very slight. Carelessness in the cooking part of the boat was doubtless the cause of the fires.

The Hongkong Police are investigating the robbery of £500 from the strong room of the steamer *Whampoa*. The whole of the money was in gold, and was stolen on the voyage between Thursday Island and Hongkong. The lock of the strong room was found to be wrenched open. There were about forty Chinese passengers and on arrival at this port they were searched by Inspector Quincey, but no trace of the missing treasure could be found.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Louis Mendel, which occurred on Monday morning. Mr. Mendel was a well-known figure in commercial and social circles and was generally liked. A typical "man about town," he knew every one and everything that was going on and was always entertaining when in company. The flag of the Club Germania was flown at half-mast yesterday in respect to his memory.

Mr. Mendel came to the East in 1867 to join the firm of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co., in which he became a partner in 1874, and was in charge of the Shanghai branch for a few years. He retired in 1883 and went home, but came out again some time afterwards and established himself as a share broker.

A boy sued Mr. C. Holdsworth, of Quarry Bay, in the Supreme Court on Friday for \$44, balance due on an account. The boy was in the employ of Mr. Holdsworth, and as he could not furnish the Court with any particulars of his claim judgment was given against him. As he was going out of Court he swore at Mr. Holdsworth and the Puisne Judge ordered his prompt removal. When he got outside he created a great disturbance, used abusive language, and was then taken into custody by an Indian policeman and walked off to the police station. He was taken before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith on Friday and ordered to enter into recognizances to be of good behaviour for six months.

The American ship *W. H. Macy* has arrived at Yokohama in tow of the Japanese cruiser *Musashi Kan*, which, being down in Tateyama Bay practising, very kindly consented to tow the ship to Yokohama. Considering that the ship was so badly damaged, the stem being badly smashed and twisted clear to the keel, it certainly speaks much for Mr. T. M. Laffin's ability as a wrecker, says the *Japan Advertiser*, that he should get her off in so short a time. She was hauled off stern first, the same way as she went on, and was not allowed to bring her head in to deep water first. The ship will be moored bow and stern and cargo discharged, when arrangements will be looked into towards repairing. Not a case of cargo was taken out to get the ship afloat.

On Tuesday afternoon, 29th ult., four lots of Crown land at Yaumati, to be let for a term of 75 years, were sold by auction. The annual rental of each lot is \$10, and the area 750 square feet. The purchaser was Mr. Noronha, who paid \$300 for each lot.

Cargo boats and sampans have had an exceedingly rough time in the harbour during the recent high winds. Several boats have been smashed, and on Monday night a large cargo boat at East Point was swamped and sixty cases of cargo were hurled into the water. They were all recovered by a police launch and stowed in No. 2 police station, where they are awaiting the arrival of the boatmen. The dead body of a girl was picked up off East Point on Tuesday, and is waiting identification at the mortuary. Probably the girl was washed overboard from a cargo boat during the boisterous weather.

On the 30th ult. a meeting of the members of the Hongkong Chess Club was held in Mr. H. E. Pollock's chambers, Bank Buildings. It was announced that Lieut.-Colonel The O'Gorman had accepted the presidency of the Club, and Mr. Burder had consented to act as hon. treasurer, and Mr. H. E. Pollock as hon. secretary. The rules of the Club were passed, and it was decided to engage a room at the Hongkong Hotel for two nights—Monday and Thursday—in each week. The first Club meeting will be held on Monday. At present there are upwards of thirty members, and there is every prospect of a successful season for the "royal game" in this colony. The President and hon. secretary have each kindly consented to present a cup for competition amongst the members.

A seaman on the *Wandering Jew*, which is now lying in dock, on Tuesday summoned the mate and second mate on the vessel for assault. He alleged that the defendants caught hold of him, violently shook him and tried to choke him. The mate said the complainant refused to obey orders and he had to be roughly treated in order to avoid a mutiny, but certainly no one tried to choke him. The captain, in answer to the Magistrate, Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, said it was not yet known how long the vessel would be in dock, as the extent of the damage caused by the fire had not been ascertained. Nine of the crew who had been taken on at Hongkong were discharged on Monday. The Magistrate decided that an assault had been committed, but under the circumstances he inflicted only a nominal penalty. Each defendant was bound over to be of good behaviour for two months.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersble Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

W. Tarn	\$ 20
"A Friend"	10
On account of "Hospital Sunday":—	
Union Church	\$105.00
St. John's Cathedral	73.55
St. Stephen's Church (C.M.S. Chinese)	35.74
To Tsai Chapel (L.M.S. Chinese)	31.68
St. Peter's Church	23.67
Bethesda Chapel (German)	13.69
Hakka Churches (Basel Mission Chinese)	9.43
Wesleyan Church	8.30
Wesleyan Mission Chinese Church	5.60
Baptist Mission Chinese Church	4.10

Total \$310.76

The Committee of the Hongkong Football Challenge Cup met on Saturday afternoon to draw the teams for the first and second rounds. Seventeen teams having entered, fifteen have byes in the first round; the teams to meet being 35th Company, S. D., R.A., and E Company R.B. The first and second rounds are therefore to be as follows:—

First Round.
35th S. D., R.A., v. E Company R.B. The match to be played off before 15th November.

Second Round.
Winner of first tie v. H.M.S. *Centurion*.
T Company R.B. v. 12th S. D., R.A.
F Company R.B. v. A Company R.B.
B Company R.B. v. G. Company R.B.
Hongkong Colts v. H.M.S. *Daphne*.
Police v. Hongkong Football Club.
D Company R.B. v. Kowloon.
C Company R.B. v. H.M.S. *Holus*.
The second round must be played off before 31st December.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

The Black Flag chief Liu Yung-fu arrived at Canton with about 2,000 of his soldiers on the 30th ult. The soldiers were quartered partly in the Chang-shau Monastery and partly outside the East Gate. As soon as he arrived, Liu went to pay his respects to the Viceroy and the other high officials.

Owing to the proposed rebellion, the Canton officers have done all in their power to protect the city. The Tartar General, together with some other military officers, patrol the city wall the whole night. Li Ka-chuck, who is in charge of the police force, has been ordered by Viceroy Tan to reinforce the police in Shameen for the protection of foreigners.

The large mansion named Wong Ka-chi, in Sheang-mun-ti, and the large house in Ham-ha-lan were nailed up by the order of the magistrate of Pun-u on the 29th ultimo, for they have been found to be the dens of the conspirators. All the suspected houses and the opium divans are visited by the police every night. 1,500 soldiers have been sent from the ports in Chang-chow, near Whampoa, to patrol the streets day and night.

A large firm named Kwang Tai, in Hoo-pun Street, was plundered by a band of robbers on the 24th ult. at 6 p.m. A man named Li Pun-kwai had received \$2,000 from some other shop on that day. The scoundrels had got wind of this and the attack was made. When the robbers got into the house in question, Li Pun-kwai offered resistance and in the struggle he was shot dead. The case has been reported to the local Magistrate and two hundred dollars have been offered as a reward for the capture of the murderer and sixty dollars for any of the other robbers. The deceased's family offers a further reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of the chief offender.

On the 23rd instant a medicine shop in Ching-hoi-mun was robbed by several men, who got into the house under the pretence of buying medicine. When they got in they closed the door after them and tied up all the inmates. They carried away booty of only about eighty dollars.

Viceroy Tan has been instructed by wire from Peking to take over the office of Governor in combination with his own office. The 28th ult. was appointed for his taking over the seal.

CHUNGKING.

EXECUTIONS OF THE CHENG TU RIOTERS
DENIED—DEGRADATION A FARCE.

Chungking, 14th October.

It was reported here, and the same reports appeared in the Shanghai papers, that some of the Chinese had been executed in Chengtu for complicity in the late riots (by the way is "riot" the best term to use for an attack planned and carried out with official sanction?) I wrote immediately to Chengtu, to a trusty native, inquiring as to the truth of the report. He replied that at the time first reported no executions had taken place at all. Subsequently he reported nine executions, but none of these were charged with any connection with the riot, but assaults and robberies. In a letter, written 2nd October, he again says that up to that time no one had been executed because of the riot. On the contrary, an umbrella, inscribed with ten thousand names (*wan ming shan*), was about to be presented to the retiring Viceroy, who is desirous of leaving, as a testimony of their gratitude to him for preventing the punishment of the rioters. Cheo, of the placard fame, who was appointed to go to Yachou as Taotai of Southern Szechuen and whose appointment was cancelled from Peking, and who was also to be degraded and prevented from holding any office, is now in the likin office at Chengtu, solacing himself with soft squeezes and adding to his pile. What does degradation, and preventing from holding any office, amount to when the supposed degraded man is immediately given such a fine position, even though it does not possess a seal and so may not be what the Chinese technically call an "office?"

We hear of the difficulties the officials are putting in the way of the Commission at Kucheng, though that is near the coast, and the yamen of its Viceroy with range of guns from

the men-of-war. Imagine then the difficulties the Commission will encounter in Chengtu, a thousand miles by water from the nearest gun-boat, and the chief criminals the ex-Viceroy, the present Taotai, and the ex-Chief of Police, Cheo. Everyone knows that the fact of riot continuing a second day without any check in a vice-regal city, by Chinese customs, condemns the Viceroy; that Cheo put out the placards, in which it stated that he had clear proof that foreigners stole small children, is not disputed; that the Taotai of Western Szechuen refused to give aid is not denied; these are the three chief criminals. Let the American Commission first sit at Shanghai, summon these men before them, satisfy themselves in regard to their guilt, give an adequate sentence for their crimes and see it carried into effect. Then, if they wish to fix the guilt of the lesser criminals, let them come up to Chengtu and sit. But if these three men are not first punished, any such Commission coming to Chengtu will be a farce. If the Commission has not authority enough to summon these men to Shanghai, they have not authority enough to effect anything in Chengtu; if they cannot get evidence enough at Shanghai to convict them, they will not get evidence enough to convict any official at Chengtu.—*Mercury* correspondent.

TIENTSIN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

16th October.

News of the Mahomedan rebellion is very difficult to obtain here. The local officials probably know nothing themselves; if they do they are exceedingly costive in their communicativeness. The troops which for the past year have been encamped on the coast between Taku and Shanhaikwan are being transferred to the West in large numbers.

The American Chengtu Commission is now in Shansi, close on Taiyuanfu. Its leader did not hesitate to represent to the Department in Washington the dangers which might arise to the mission from the *Huei-huei*, if the latter came eastward, but the Department would not hear the voice of the charmer.

In a former letter I cautioned your readers about receiving panic looking figures about the Peking death rate this summer. I now find I have to eat the statistical leek as best I may. Foreign experts of a strongly sceptical turn of mind have gone into the matter and have come to the appalling conclusion that 50,000 probably understates the death roll. This is a terrific month's mortality in a population of 700,000; implying as it does that one in fourteen died within sixty days. The calculations have been checked by enquiries made of the coffin sellers, *ti-pans*, and gate-keepers. The epidemic found its readiest victims in the large population of street nomads; the great crowds of idlers which used to be the feature of the streets and city life are woefully less. It is not generally known that the natives got profoundly dissatisfied with the God of Pestilence and hustled his divinityship about a good deal. There was just a suggestion of vaggery in their zeal when they left him for a time in some disused buildings belonging to the Japanese legation. On another occasion they thought it only just that the foreigner should help to mitigate the wrath of the god, so they carried the latter by force into a Roman Catholic Church in the southern part of the city. At the moment of their doing so their leader was suddenly seized with violent choleraic pains and was carried out of the building only to die in the street. The priests of course pointed the moral of so obvious and astounding a miracle.

The Viceroy of Chihli, the *N. C. Daily News* says, has lately been instructing his subordinates in the various district cities that in the future natives selling land to Roman Catholic missionaries shall be excused from reporting first to the local authorities for permission, but shall be allowed to sell land in the ordinary way in order to prevent obstruction and disturbances by interested parties eager for blackmail, etc. Furthermore, the mission of the purchasers and shall not contain the name of the individual who buys the land as had been the practice before.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The standing committee of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce have decided to dispatch two representatives to Tokyo to make a representation to the Government concerning the present poor and inadequate accommodation at the Customs house compound of that port.

The U.S. man-of-war *Concord*, whilst proceeding down the river at Shanghai on the 31st October on her way to Foochow, ran on shore on a mud spit near Collyer's Dock. She was towed off next day at high water by the tug *Samson*, sustaining no damage.

Owing to the attempted insurrection in Canton the officials are now very much on the alert. Armed soldiers patrol the streets day and night and are said to be empowered to kill on the spot bad characters caught committing robberies and other serious offences. The city gates are closed at nine o'clock. Formerly they could be passed at any hour of the night on payment of a few cash to the gatekeeper, but now they cannot be opened under any circumstances until the regular hour in the morning.

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—The strong policy of Sir Nicholas O'Connor, British Minister at Peking, in connection with the Szechuen riots and Kucheng massacre is evidently bearing fruit amongst the high provincial authorities. In Wuchang a battalion—the right wing of the Chennan Brigade—has been recently stationed at the north-east corner of the provincial capital of Hupeh, designed for the special protection of the numerous Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, chapels, and residences situated in this portion of the suburbs of Wuchang, namely, at Sanyuan, T'anhualin, Kuchiapu, and Huayuanshan. This action of the Wuchang authorities is a new move. Special detachments of troops whose sole duty is to look after the safety of foreigners, it is reported, will also be stationed in the vicinity of foreign missionary chapels and residences in the interior towns of all the riverine provinces in accordance with the new regulations recently promulgated from Peking.

A statue of the late Dr. Muller has been erected in the grounds of the Imperial University at Tokyo. The ceremony of unveiling took place on the 13th inst. In describing it the *Japan Mail* says:—Dr. Müller was the first German professor at the Tokyo Medical College, the embryo of the present College of Medicine in the Imperial University. He came to Japan in 1871, when few even among the Japanese professors of the College could speak German. In spite of serious difficulties he patiently laboured to impart his knowledge to his students, and thus laid the foundation of modern medicine in this country. Hearing of his death in January, 1894, his former pupils, including Surgeon-General Dr. Ishiguro, Professors Miyake, Taguchi, and Adachi, and a large number of other well-known Japanese, decided to erect a bronze statue of their esteemed master in the compound of the University. The work has been executed by Mr. Fujita Bunzo, the same sculptor that earned a reputation by casting the statue of Dr. Aoyama. The statue represents the German Professor in his military uniform.

A mysterious crime has been committed on the Manila-Dagupan railway. On the 25th October, on the arrival of the 5 p.m. train from Manila at San Fernando at 8 p.m., it was discovered that one of the third class compartments was covered with blood and a woman's kerchief and shoes were also found. It was inferred that a crime had been committed and on the line being searched the body of a native woman was found with several wounds upon it caused by stabbing. A letter was found in the train addressed by one woman to another warning her that her husband, who had been in another part of the country, had returned and was looking for her to kill her on account of her infidelity during his absence. The theory is that the husband had met the woman and either by threats or promises had induced her to travel with him in the train and when they were alone in the compartment had attacked her with a knife and then thrown her out, afterwards leaving the train himself at a point where the speed was moderate enough to permit of this being done in safety. Another theory is that the letter was a blind and that the object of the crime was robbery. The body was not identified.

The construction of the horse-road in Nanking has been completed, says a Shanghai native paper, and carriages have been seen for the first time at that place. Several carriages have been ordered from Shanghai, and a few stables have already been established. It is reported, however, that the construction of the road has not been accomplished satisfactorily, and it has, in consequence, sustained some damage. Chang Chih-tang has sent a Weiynen to effect the work of repair.

C. F. Reimers appeared before Mr. R. von Krenoki, H.I.G.M.'s Consul at Kobe, on a summons charging him with an infringement of the German Commercial Code. It appeared from the evidence given that the accused had been warned some time since not to use the firm name "Reimers & Co." in his business, as he was registered under the name of "C. F. Reimers." He then stated that he had painted out the "& Co." which appeared on his signboard, and had prefixed the letters "C. F." but on the Amtsdienster going to the office of the accused on the 10th and 11th inst. he found the original signboard "Reimers & Co." still displayed. The charge being made out, the accused was fined 200 marks and costs, and warned that a repetition of the offence would be followed by a further fine of 200 marks.

As an instance of the lawlessness now prevailing in the country and even in the province of Kiangsu, the *N. C. Daily News*, a gang of over 100 robbers taking advantage of the temporary absence of the district magistrate of Chunghsien at Nanking, broke into his yamen on the night of the 20th ult. and cleared it of everything of value. A daughter of the magistrate had the presence of mind to conceal on her person the Imperial seal of the magistracy and to escape by the back gate of the yamen with her mother and younger brothers, while the robber chief was making frantic search for it. The loss of the seal would not only have cost the magistrate his post, but would have subjected him to banishment at the very least. The magistrate, who had returned to his yamen, has been recalled to Nanking to give an account of the affair to Viceroy Chang.

Disorderly strikers get severely dealt with at Shanghai. At the Mixed Court on the 28th October twenty-eight striking journeymen tailors were charged with others not in custody with assembling in Minghong Road, causing a complete obstruction of the thoroughfare; also with being guilty of riotous and disorderly conduct. They had collected outside the Hongkew Police Station, because their leader had been arrested. The Magistrate sentenced most of them to 300 blows and two weeks' imprisonment. Two of them, well-known gamblers, were ordered to get 500 blows, three months' imprisonment, and then to be deported. The leader of the strikers, a man named Yung Zai-yung, for intimidation was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, 1,500 blows in three equal instalments at the beginning, middle, and end of his time, and then to be deported.

The Ningpo correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes:—We are progressing here and getting into line with other more ambitious places. The profits from the cotton mill of last year, notwithstanding crude machinery and sundry breaks, have been sufficient to give anticipations of large and profitable returns when the large new mills with the improved modern machinery get into full work. We hear there is to be another mill, a match mill, erected at the north end of the foreign settlement. Some of the interested Chinamen have gained sufficient knowledge and experience in Shanghai to make a venture here in the same line. Matches come so cheap that it scarcely seems worth while another company further increasing the already plentiful supply. They know their own business and are prepared to supply the capital to make the venture.

A Shanghai native paper, quoted by the *N. C. Daily News*, states that as the Emperor was going to Eho Park lately to visit the Empress Dowager, the Imperial cortege passed by a well-known teashop where generally a pretty large crowd of tea drinking gossips assemble daily. Prior to the cortege arriving at the teashop, a party of Imperial guardsmen heralded, as usual, the Imperial approach by calling aloud to the shop people on the route to close their doors and windows and keep within

doors until his Majesty had passed half a li. Naturally every door and window was closed, but at the teashop the large number of tea drinkers being all anxious to catch a glimpse of the Imperial personage crowded round the venetian balconies, which finally collapsed, bringing down half a dozen persons almost right at the foot of the Imperial sedan chair. Of course there was the usual clamour of a Chinese crowd, whose excitement bore down the habitual awe of the Imperial presence; but the crime of "disturbing the Imperial tranquillity" is very serious in the eye of the law and the next moment, as his Majesty was hurried past ahead, a party of guardsmen and a eunuch had arrested the owner of the teashop and taken him to the Board of Punishments for trial on the above-named charge.

According to Peking despatches quoted by the *N. C. Daily News* there was an explosion of gunpowder on the 11th instant at the powder works inside the Yungan gate of that city, in which a number of lives were lost and over forty buildings in the works destroyed. Two carts were loading a number of baskets of gunpowder for the troops drilling at Lukou bridge. One cart had already got its load and was passing the other cart, by the side of which were several baskets of gunpowder, apparently leaking, ready to be hoisted into the cart. The place through which the carts were drawn was paved with stones and the mules of the first cart with their iron-shod hoofs struck some sparks as they drew their load past the stationary cart. The flash at once communicated with the larger heaps near the baskets and soon to the baskets themselves, and then came the explosion at the same moment of the gunpowder in the stationary cart, blowing to pieces the cart, his two mules and the cart, and bringing the mill sheds, sifting sheds, polishing sheds, and the magazine down with a crash as the second explosion of the gunpowder in the moving cart followed in the wake of the first. The works are in ruins. Prince Kung and the President of the Board of War personally visited the scene of the explosion the same day.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

CA TON, 5th November.—Macao Congou.—Settlements during the past fortnight comprise some 2,000 Bore, at Tls. 12-16 per picul, of so called Fourth Chop, but none of the true Honey-suckle flavoured Teas have been offered as yet. Arrivals from the country are very small, better prices than those ruling in Macao being obtainable for the native trade in Pouchongs. Scented Capers.—The fortnight's business is nil, and the season appears to be closed as far as buying is concerned; the balance of unshipped purchases will hardly bring the total export up to 5½ mils., but 5½ mils. will probably be slightly exceeded. The cold weather has set in unusually early, and the scenting flower will soon be entirely exhausted.

SHANGHAI, 1st November.—(From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s circular.)—The latest London telegrams report a severe decline in the values of first China Congous. Black Tea.—The better demand for Teas up to Taels 15½ a picul mentioned in our last respects lasted for a few days after the departure of the mail and several of the settlements showed an advance of fully half a tael a picul on previous quotations. At the close the market is very lifeless.

The following settlements are reported:—
Ningchow...4,236 ½-chts. at Tls. 12½ to 18½ a pl.
Hobow.....620 " " 13½ to 14½ "
Oonam.....2,707 " " 10½ to 15 "
Wenchow...301 " " 15 to 15½ "

Total 7,864 ½-chts.

Stock.—15,338 half-chests, against 13,617 half-chests at same date last year.

Green Tea.—Pingsuey.—The business transacted in this description is much smaller, but prices remain unchanged. Local Packed.—A few chops have been taken at low quotations, but the quality is very undesirable. Country Tea.—A moderate business has been done at more than usually irregular prices, some chops being sold at very low rates, whilst other purchases by the same buyer almost maintain last mail's quotations. Tls. 4 to Tls. 5 a picul decline on offers once refused have been accepted in some instances. "Choice" Teas are in very small compass: the

second packs of a well known chop of Tienkai have been sold at Tls. 25, Tls. 34, and Tls. 44 a picul or Tls. 5/6 lower than the first packs of of same chop. The stock on offer is large, and total supplies promise to exceed last season's by 35,000 half chests.

Settlements reported since 18th ultimo:—

	½-chts.	a picul
Pingsuey	5,361	at Tls. 20.00 to 27.75
Moyunc	5,163	" " 16.00 to 24.10
Tienkai	10,529	" " 15.00 to 38.00
Fyehow	1,421	" " 11.25 to 14.25
Local Packed	692	" " 12.40 to 15.00

Total.....27,666 ½-chts.

Total settlements from opening of the market to date:—

Pingsuey ...171,700	½-chts. against 139,038 ½-chts.
Moyunc ...8,416	" " 78,314 "
Tienkai ...67,625	" " 54,821 "
Fyehow ...12,149	" " 15,946 "
Local P'ked. 20,601	" " 14,812 "

Total.....361,500 ½-chts. Total 331,961 ½-chts.

Total arrivals to date are:—394,355 half-chests, against 339,778 half-chests to same date last year.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Canton and Macao	6,119,453	5,431,775
Amoy	330,015	601,040
Foochow	11,175,408	14,357,243
Shanghai and Hankow	17,335,211	17,509,220
	34,990,087	37,899,283

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Amoy	9,489,775	12,800,167
Foochow	6,066,651	4,626,555
Shanghai	24,093,600	21,908,814
	39,650,026	39,335,476

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai	27,010,068	22,555,223

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	27,496,112	26,542,487
Kobe	16,807,958	13,666,791
	44,304,070	40,209,277

SILK.

SHANGHAI, 31st October.—(From Messrs. Cromie and Burkill's circular.)—London advices dated 29th current report the Silk market "dull." Quotations unchanged. Raw Silk.—Business has been interrupted through the local Race Meeting, and only few transactions have been put through. The demand for White Silk is quieter, but Yellow Silks continue in good request. Holders show no disposition to except lower rates. Tsatlees.—The demand has ruled very quiet all week, the home news not being at all encouraging. Gold Kilings show some weakness, and purchases could be made to-day at Tls. 3.50. Taysams.—Are neglected. Some small purchases of Skins have been made at previous rates. Yellow Silks.—Continue in good demand, and prices are well maintained. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns from the 21st to the 30th October, are 906 bales of White, 613 bales of Yellow, and 95 bales of Wild Silk. Re-reels and Filatures.—We hear of no new business, but deliveries towards old contracts are on a considerable scale. Wild Silks.—The demand has fallen off. Stocks remain small and arrivals are not expected to be large for some time. Waste Silk.—The market is quiet, but prices are well maintained. The only transaction reported is the purchase of 100 piculs Honan Waste No. 1 at Tls. 66.00. Pongees.—About 3,000 pieces Shantung Pongees changed hands at the following rates:—25/26 in., 23/24 oz. at Tls. 3.10 per piece, 18/18½ in., 18/18½ oz. at Tls. 1.82½ per piece. Purchases include:—Tsatlees.—Buffalo 2 at Tls. 472½, do 3 at Tls. 442½. Skeins.—Chingyung at Tls. 237½. Yellow Silk.—Mienchew at Tls. 240 to Tls. 247½. Meeyang at Tls. 230 to Tls. 240, Fooyung at Tls. 217½. Wongyi at Tls. 195 to Tls. 212½. Wongchow at Tls. 187½.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1895-96	1894-95
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	33,645	20,594
Canton	10,040	9,823
Yokohama	11,949	8,868
	57,634	39,285

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	bales.	bales.
Canton	6,345	4,569
Shanghai	4,651	3,722
Yokohama	13,976	9,589
	24,972	17,880

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 6th November.—Large arrivals have at last come forward from Formosa and prices are declining. Quotations for Formosa are \$82.50 to \$83.00. During the past week sales have been 200 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 6th November.—There have been few arrivals and a marked advance in rates has taken place. Following are the quotations:—
 Shekloong, No. 1, White... \$7.32 to 7.35 per picul.
 do. " 2, White... 6.90 to 6.93 "
 Shekloong, No. 1, Brown... 4.77 to 4.80 "
 do. " 2, Brown... 4.62 to 4.65 "
 Swatow, No. 1, White... 7.15 to 7.20 "
 do. " 2, White... 6.71 to 6.75 "
 do. " 1, Brown... 4.20 to 4.42 "
 Swatow, No. 2, Brown... 4.25 to 4.30 "
 Foochow Sugar Candy... 11.40 to 11.50 "
 Shekloong " " 9.95 to 10.00 "

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The steamer *Glenshiel*, Hongkong to London, 16th October, took:—2,771 boxes Tea (57,351 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe, 840 lbs. Congou), 4,665 cases Ginger, 775 casks Ginger, 150 bales Waste Silk, 150 casks Soy, 75 rolls Matting, 49 cases Chinaware, 20 cases Blackwoodware, 20 cases Bristles, 3 bales China Grass, and 3 cases Sundries.

The steamer *Dardanus*, Hongkong to London 24th October, took:—10,055 boxes Tea (10,206 lbs. Congou, 188,811 lbs. Scented Caper, 12,128 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe), 42 cases Cigars, 16 cases Woodware, 5,595 bales Hemp, 21 bales Waste Silk, 650 casks Preserves, 900 cases Preserves, 43 cases Bristles, 8 packages Rattan Chairs, 13 packages Sundries, 15 bales Canes, 636 rolls Matting, 951 rolls Mats, 58 boxes Chinaware, 5 cases Blackwoodware, and 10 cases Essential Oil; for Liverpool:—300 bales Hemp, and 1 box Silk Piece Goods; for Glasgow:—44 cases Woodware, 8 cases Chinaware, and 80 Preserves; for New York:—11 cases Hats; for London to Manchester:—360 bales Waste Silk; for Buenos Ayres:—200 packages Tea.

The steamer *Benlarig*, Hongkong to London, 26th October, took:—1 case Cigars, 2 cases Gum, 4 cases Blackwoodware, 7 cases Gongs, 47 cases Chinaware, 50 cases Pearl Shells, 250 casks Preserves, 2,287 boxes Tea (particulars unknown) (40,950 lbs. Scented Caper.)

The steamer *Océanien*, Hongkong to Continent, 30th October, took:—274 bales Raw Silk, 6 bales Tobacco Leaf, 3 cases Silk Piece Goods, 150 cases Cassia, 10 cases Essential Oil, 1 case Cocoons, 1 case Effects, and 150 packages Tea.

The steamer *Priam*, Hongkong to London, 30th October, took:—6,548 boxes Tea (5,145 lbs. Congou, 127,827 lbs. Scented Caper, 4,340 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe), 250 casks Preserves, 1,004 cases Preserves, 32 cases Bristles, 200 bales Pierced Cocoons, 83 cases Woodware, 30 bales Waste Silk, and 10 packages Sundries; for London to Manchester:—10 bales Waste Silk; for New York:—17 cases Hats.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 6th November.—Bengal.—Business during the interval has been up to the average and a further advance in prices has been established. Closing quotations are \$787½ for New Patna, \$800 for New Benares, and \$720 for Old Benares.

Malwa.—Prices have further enhanced owing to the firmness of holders, but the demand has not undergone any improvement. Latest figures are as under:—

New \$720 with advance of 6 tils. to 8½ cts.
 Old (2 years) \$780 " " 8 " to 1½ "
 Older \$740 " " 8 " to 1½ "
 Persian.—A steady but small business has passed in this drug during the past week at rates which show a slight improvement on previous values. Current quotations are \$650 to \$700 for Oily, and \$705 to \$860 for Paper-wrapped, according to quality.

To-day's stocks are given as under:—
 New Patna 1,250 chests.
 New Benares 380 "
 Old Benares 80 "
 Malwa 950 "
 Persian 650 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1895.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Oct. 30	790	—	797	720	720	730/740
Oct. 31	787½	—	797	720	720	730/740
Nov. 1	785	—	797	720	720	730/740
Nov. 2	782½	—	797	720	720	730/740
Nov. 3	782½	—	795	720	720	730/740
Nov. 4	77	—	790	720	720	730/740
Nov. 5	775	—	800	720	720	730/740
Nov. 6	787½	—	800	720	720	730/740

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 6th November.—No arrivals of Bengal, quotations nominal. 3,000 bales of Ningpo arrived, chiefly small bales of 60 catties. Prices fell about 30 cents to \$1 per picul, closing weak.

Bombay \$16.00 to 17.50 p. picul
 Kurrachee 16.00 to 17.50 "
 Bengal, Rangoon, and } 16.00 to 18.00 "
 Dacca, "
 Shanghai and Japanese.. 19.00 to 20.50 "
 Tungechow and Ningpo.. 14.50 to 21.00 "
 Madras 17.00 to 19.00 "
 Sales: 728 bales Tungechow and Ningpo.

RICE.

HONGKONG, 6th November.—Crop prospects continue favourable and prices have further declined. Closing quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary 1.92 to 1.94 per picul.
 " Round, good quality 2.15 to 2.17 "
 " Long 2.20 to 2.22 "
 Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2 ... 1.92 to 1.95 "
 " Garden, " No. 1 ... 2.21 to 2.25 "
 Siam White 2.77 to 2.80 "
 " Fine Cargo 2.9 to 2.92 "

COALS.

HONGKONG, 6th November.—The market still continues weak. Small sales of Japanese are reported at \$4.50 to \$5.0. Quotations are:—
 Cardiff \$12.00 to 13.00 ex ship, nominal.
 Australian ... 8.00 to 8.25 ex gdn., sales.
 Milke Lump... 5.75 to 6.90 ex ship, nominal.
 Milke Small... 5.00 to 5.25 ex ship, nominal.
 Moji Lump... 4.00 to 5.25 ex ship, nominal.
 Kebao Lump... 6.00 to 7.00 ex ship, nominal.
 Kebao Small... 4.00 to 4.50 ex ship, nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 6th November.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn.—95 bales No. 6 at \$69 to \$69.50, 70 bales No. 8 at \$69 to \$70.50, 800 bales No. 10 at \$70.50 to \$79, 535 bales No. 12 at \$70.50 to \$78.50, 350 bales No. 16 at \$74 to \$90, 515 bales No. 20 at \$86 to \$89.50. Grey Shirtings.—250 pieces 10 lbs. at \$3.80. T. Cloths.—300 pieces 8 lbs. Mexican X. X. at \$2.92½, 375 pieces 7 lbs. Mexican Grey Pheasant at \$2.90, 200 pieces Mexican Red Stag at \$2.70. Turkey Reds.—210 pieces 4 lbs. Usbidoji at \$2.50. Blankets.—300 pairs 7 lbs. Scarlet at \$3.99, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Scarlet at \$4.56, 300 pairs 9 lbs. Scarlet at \$5.13, 300 pieces 10 lbs. Scarlet at \$5.70.

COTTON YARN.

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20 \$63.00 to \$89.00 per bale
 English—Nos. 16 to 24 102.00 to 106.00 "
 " 22 to 24 105.00 to 110.00 "
 " 28 to 32 110.00 to 115.00 "
 " 38 to 42 119.00 to 127.00 "

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Grey Shirtings—6lbs. 1.40 to 1.55 per piece
 7lbs. 1.90 to 2.10 "
 8½ lbs. 2.15 to 3.10 "
 9 to 10 lbs 3.20 to 4.00 "

White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. 2.20 to 2.45
 58 to 60 " 2.60 to 3.20
 64 to 66 " 3.80 to 3.70
 Fine 4.00 to 6.50
 Book-folds. 2.90 to 5.20
 Victoria Lawns—12 yards ... 0.62 to 1.28
 T. Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y. 1.45 to 1.60
 7lbs. (32 "), " 1.85 to 2.00
 6lbs. (32 "), Mexs. 1.60 to 1.75
 7lbs. (32 "), " 2.10 to 2.40
 8 to 8½ lbs. (36 in.) 2.35 to 3.10
 Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ to 14lbs. 3.20 to 4.30

FANCY COTTONS

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 5lbs. } 1.40 to 3.00
 Brocades—Dyed 3.55 to 4.70 per yard
 Damasks 0.14 to 0.18
 Chintzes—Assorted 3.08 to 0.13
 Velvets—Black, 22 in. 0.22 to 0.30
 Velvetines—18 in. 0.18 to 0.21

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.45 to 0.90 per dozen
 WOOLLEN
 Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops. 0.60 to 0.95
 German 1.00 to 1.15
 Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths. 1.25 to 2.70 per piece

Long-Elis—Scarlet 6.50 to 7.80
 Assorted 6.60 to 7.90
 Camlets—Assorted 14.00 to 30.50
 Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted } 14.00 to 22.00
 Orleans—Plain 3.80 to 5.10 per pair

Blankets—8 to 12lbs. 4.70 to 9.50 per picul
 METALS

Iron—Nail Rod 2.97½ to 3.00 per picul
 Square, Flat Round Bar ... 2.92½ to 2.95
 Swedish Bar 4.40 to —
 Small Round Rod 3.25 to —
 Hoop 4.10 to —
 Old Wire Rope 3.00 to —
 Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop 6.42½ to 6.45 per case

Yellow Metal—Muntz, 14/28 oz. 26.00 to —
 Vivian's, 16/32 oz. 25.50 to —
 Elliot's, 16/28 oz. 25.50 to —

Japan Copper, Slabs 24.00 to —
 Tiles 24.00 to —
 Tin 36.50 to —

Tin-Plates 5.44 to — per box
 Steel 5.50 to — per cwt. case

SUNDRIES
 Quicksilver 113.00 to 113.50 per picul
 Window Glass 3.25 to — per 10-gal. case

Kerosene Oil 1.85 to —

SHANGHAI, 31st October.—(From Mr. Geo. W. Noel's report.)—The apathetic manner in which the dealers have treated this market for nearly a month past has culminated in an almost entire cessation of business during the interval under review, which no doubt some of the more prudently inclined will attribute to the Race holidays, that have certainly taken up the best part of the business week. These, however, interfere with the trade much less now than formerly, when the Banks were closed entirely to exchange transactions, rendering it impossible, in the altered conditions of the trade, to do anything for the three days for the want of quotations, which are now available. The truth is orders are still being held back from all parts of the country, and, as the higher cost goods go forward, the dealers are finding more and more difficulty in disposing of their heavy holdings, and are consequently little inclined to enter into fresh transactions at the greatly enhanced prices now required. There is small doubt that the demand for foreign commodities in China greatly depends on the cost, it being very difficult to get the natives to pay more than they have been accustomed to pay; they would rather do without it. These violent fluctuations in cotton and exchange, therefore, are solely accountable for the state the trade is now in. In time, of course, change would come about if these two elements would remain steady, but under present conditions, when no reliability can be placed on one or the other, it is useless looking for a permanent rise in values. The Northern markets show little change, the rise that took place in exchange here, some three weeks ago, caused a much weaker feeling in Tientsin, which the subsequent decline has failed to abate, and even the lessened supplies going forward do not appear to have the desired effect. There is likewise no improvement in Newchwang, the want of credit, which was the

mainstay of the trade there formerly, greatly hampering business. The demand from our nearer dependencies is probably best shown by the results of this morning's auction, from which it will be seen importers have little to congratulate themselves upon, the indication being decidedly weaker. Forward business has been confined almost entirely to Fancy Cottons for the spring trade, the Manchester market for plain goods keeping too high to admit of much being done in them, although certain of the best makes, that were quite out of reach before, are said to be obtainable on more reasonable terms. Cotton has advanced to 4½d. The markets in the States are slightly easier and business is pending on rather a lower basis than practicable for some time past.

Metals.—(From Mr. Alex. Bielsfeld's report)—28th October.—Business since my last report has been interrupted by the Race Holidays and in consequence there is very little to report. **Metals.**—200 tons Australian are reported as sold, and importers are now quoting Australian Tls. 5.10; L.B. Tls. 5.25. **Leid.**—Nailrods continue to meet with no demand, although home rates are well maintained. 200 tons Redcar Pig Iron has been contracted for. Enquiries are beginning to be made for Yellow Metal and Copper Sheathing. Tinplates are also in fair demand. Contracts have been placed for Metals, are being well maintained at home and there is some indication that further advances may be effected. Scrap and Old Material.—Dealers have been buying steadily, but without any unhealthy excitement. The only sales reported are the following, at auction:—350 piculs Guide Rope at Tls. 2.04, 150 piculs cobbles at Tls. 1.32½, 70 piculs Railway Spikes at Tls. 0.82½, 460 piculs Ship Plates at Tls. 1.12, 820 piculs Angle Iron at Tls. 0.83, 1,215 piculs Wire Rope at Tls. 1.12½, 750 piculs New Cobbles at Tls. 1.70, 175 piculs Scotch Nailrods at Tls. 2.45.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 6th November.—The market has continued to rule dull and business slack. We have nothing of importance to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai during the early part of the week ruled weak and unsteady in sympathy with London rates and on account of the clouds in the political horizon. Later, however, with a small demand and no sellers rates rose to 184 per cent. prem. with small sales at that, 182, and 183; market closes firmer at 184 per cent. prem., buyers. Nationals have receded to \$30. Bank of China deferred shares are enquired for in a small way at £110s.

MARINE INSURANCES.—All Marines have ruled weak and beyond a small sale of China Traders at \$75 we have no business to report.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong in the early part of the week continued at \$252½ with sellers, and eventually changed hands at \$250. Later, however, with a persistent demand from the North for small lots, the rate rose with sales at \$255 to \$257½, at which rate shares are obtainable. Chinas have found further buyers up North at \$91 and close steady at that rate.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao have been dealt in to a small extent at \$35½, \$35½, and \$36, closing with sellers at latter rate. Douglas's have again changed hands at \$69½ cash and at \$70 for end of the month. Indo-Chinas have found further buyers up North at \$58. China-Manilas have advanced to \$68 cash with sales at that and at \$69 for 31st December.

REFINERIES.—Neglected. No business to report.

MINING.—Small sales of Punjoms at \$5½ and of Balmorals at \$2½ is all we have to report. The market is dull.

DOCKS, WHARFS, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks with the safe arrival of the *Belgie* in port have ruled strong and a fair number of shares have changed hands at 135, 136, 137, and 138 per cent. prem. for cash, market closing steady at latter rate. No other business to report under this heading.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Lands have changed hands at \$69 and \$68½, closing steady at latter rate. Other stock under this heading has ruled neglected.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have been in some demand at \$16 and \$16½, with sales at those rates. Watsons have changed hands at \$12.85 and \$12.75, closing at latter rate with probable buyers. Ropes have found buyers at \$150, Ices at \$97, and Dairy Farms at \$10. Other stocks under this heading have ruled quiet and neglected.

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		buyers
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	184 p. ct. prem.,
China & Japan, prf.	...	nominal
Do. ordinary	£1	nominal
Do. deferred	£1	£1.10, buyers
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$30, sellers
Found. Shares	£1	\$105
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	15s.	\$10
Brown & Co., H. G.	\$50	\$8
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$2, buyers
Carmichael & Co.	\$20	\$20, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$103
Chinese Loan '86 E.	Tls. 250	10 p. ct. prem.
Dakin, Cruickshank & Co.	\$5	\$1
Dairy Farm Co.	\$10	\$10, sales & sellers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$20	\$21, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$55	\$16½, sales
H. Brick and Cement	\$12½	\$7
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$36
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$100, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$8	\$6.60
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$90
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$17½, sales
Hongkong Ice	\$50	\$97, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$48, sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$150, sales & sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	138 p. ct. prem.,
Insurances—		seller
Canton	\$50	\$190, sellers
China Fire	\$50	\$91, sales
China Traders	\$25	\$75, sellers [sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$257½, sales &
North-China	\$25	Tls. 226, sellers
Straits	\$20	\$25½, sellers
Union	\$25	\$202½, ex div sellers
Yangtze	\$60	\$119
Land and Building—		
H. Land Investment	\$50	\$63½, sales
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$9 75, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$17, sellers
West Point Building	\$40	\$19½, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$61
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	\$90, sellers
Jelebu	\$5	\$3, sellers
New Balmoral	\$3	\$2½, sales & sellers
Punjom	\$4	\$5½, sellers
Do. (Preference)	\$1	\$1.70, sales
Raub	13s. 10d.	\$4½, sales
Seamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$68, sales & sellers
China Shippers	£5	£2.10
Douglas S. S. Co.	\$50	\$69½, sales & sellers
H. Canton and M.	\$20	\$36, sales & sellers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$53, sellers
Wanchai Warehouse Co.	\$37½	\$42½, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$12.75, buyers

CHATER & VERNON, Share Brokers.

SHANGHAI, 5th November.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co's Report.)—The Race holidays have interfered with business. The market, in sympathy with Hongkong, is quiet. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Shares were placed from Hongkong at 188 and from local holders at 187 per cent. premium. Shares are offering at the close. Our latest quotation from Hongkong is sellers at 186 per cent. premium. The London quotation is £40. National Bank shares were offering, in Hongkong, at \$3.50. Bank of China and Japan.—Deferred shares are wanted at £2. No business can be done in Ordinary shares, so long as they are not transferable. Shipping.—Shanghai Tug Boat shares are offering. Indo-China S. N. shares are offering at Tls. 43. Docks.—Shares in Boyd & Co. were sold at Tls. 190. Marine Insurance.—China Traders shares changed hands at \$74, and Unions at \$215. Straits shares were placed and are offering at \$26 for December. We quote Cantons \$190, ex dividend. Fire Insurance.—Hongkong were purchased, from Hongkong, at \$255, and Chinas at \$91. These are wanted. Cargo Boats.—Shanghai Cargo Boat shares were placed at Tls. 200. Miscellaneous.—Business has been confined to Cotton Mill shares. Ewo shares, with Tls. 50 paid up, have been sold at Tls. 45 and Tls. 44, and Laou-kung-mow shares at Tls. 22.50. China Sugar Refining shares are offering, in Hongkong, at \$103. Shanghai Land Investment shares are wanted at Tls. 42. Shanghai Horse Bazaar shares at Tls. 50.50 and Major Brothers shares at Tls. 30. Loans.—The Shanghai Waterworks Co. advertise the issue of Tls. 100,000 of 5 per cent. Debentures. Tenders will close on the 11th December.

WEDNESDAY, 6th November.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/2½

Bank Bills, on demand	2/2½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/2½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/2½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/3
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.77
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.83
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	2.24
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	53½
Credits, 60 days' sight	55
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	191
Bank, on demand	191½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	191
Bank, on demand	191½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	par.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	4 % pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	par.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$8.93
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	47.52

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 6th November.—Since last report there has been but little demand coastwise.

From Saigon to Hongkong there is no demand, the rate being nominally 10 cents per picul.

From Bangkok to this, rates early in the fortnight advanced to 22 and 17 cents, but at the close there is no demand and 13 cents outside and 18 cents inside the bar is quoted.

Newchwang to Canton there is no demand. Several charters have been cancelled by charterers compensating owners.

Japan coal freights to Hongkong remain firm at \$1.40 per ton. Two small carriers were fixed in Shanghai for this voyage at \$1.30 per ton.

Java to Hongkong.—The demand is slight at about 20 to 21 cents per picul.

A sailer has been taken to load hence for New York at about 17s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. The American ship *Wandering Jew*, 1,650 tons, for New York, when nearly loaded caught fire in this harbour, was scuttled, and cargo almost all damaged. The extent of damage to ship is not yet ascertained.

There are no disengaged vessels in port.

The following are the settlements:—

W. H. Talbot—American schooner, 743 tons, hence to San Francisco, private terms.

John B. Kelly—American ship, 2,255 tons, hence to New York, private terms.

Romulus—German steamer, 1,722 tons, three ports Java to Hongkong, private terms.

Saint Louis—French steamer, 816 tons, to Saigon, \$650 in full; thence to Iloilo, Manila, and Hongkong, 35 cents per picul.

Tordenskjold—Norwegian steamer, 904 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.30 per ton.

Benvenue—British steamer, 1,468 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.40 per ton.

Jacob Diedericksen—German steamer, 712 tons, monthly, 4 months, \$3,850 per month.

Jacob Diedericksen—German steamer, 712 tons, monthly, 8 months, private terms.

Amur—British steamer, 569 tons, monthly, 4½ months (re-charter), \$4,700 per month.

Michael Jensen—German steamer, 710 tons, monthly, 1 month, \$4,700 per month.

Jacob Christiansen—Norwegian steamer, 1,107 tons, monthly, 8¼ months, private terms.

Dopar—German steamer, 1,202 tons, monthly, 3 months, private terms.

Clara—German steamer, 675 tons, monthly, 2½ months, \$3,600 per month.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—*Formosa* (str.), *Shanghai* (str.), *Pingsuey* (str.), *Sunda* (str.), *Palamed* (str.).

For HAVRE.—*Aglaia* (str.).

For MARSEILLES.—*Ernest Simons* (str.).

For BREMEN.—*Prins Heinrich* (str.).

For SAN FRANCISCO.—*City of Peking* (str.), *Belgie* (str.).

For VANCOUVER.—*Empress of India* (str.).

For VICTORIA.—*Strathnevis* (str.).

For PORTLAND.—*Chittagong* (str.).

For NEW YORK.—*Wandering Jew*, *Engelhorn*, *St. James*, *Matterhorn*, *Teviotdale* (str.), *Strathclyde* (str.).

For AUSTRALIA.—*Taiyuan* (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

October—

ARRIVALS.

- 29, Chingtu, British str., from Foochow.
 29, Ulysses, British str., from Liverpool.
 30, Picciola, German str., from Saigon.
 30, Kong Beng, British str., from Bangkok.
 30, Szechuen, British str., from Canton.
 30, Donar, German str., from Bangkok.
 30, Letimbro, Italian str., from Bombay.
 30, Fooksang, British str., from Newchwang.
 31, Fushun, Chinese str., from Canton.
 31, Nanking, Norw. str., from Canton.
 31, Malacca, British str., from London.
 31, Moyune, British str., from Glasgow.
 31, Kutsang, British str., from Calcutta.
 31, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Bombay.
 31, Whampoa, British str., from Australia.
 31, Marie Jebesen, German str., from Chefoo.

November—

- 1, Nanchang, British str., from Newchwang.
 1, Kwong Mo, British str., from Amoy.
 1, Canton, British str., from Canton.
 1, Foyle, British str., from Canton.
 1, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 1, Strathleven, British str., from Chinkiang.
 1, Shantung, British str., from Java.
 1, Bygdo, Norw. str., from Newchwang.
 2, Chiyeun, Chinese str., from Canton.
 2, Rhosina, British str., from Chefoo.
 2, Port Phillip, British str., from Foochow.
 2, Siam, British str., from Bangkok.
 2, Euplectela, British str., from Liverpool.
 2, Detroit, Amr. cruiser, from Foochow.
 2, Fuk Po, Chinese str., from Amoy.
 3, Alacrity, British d.v., from Amoy.
 3, Ask, Danish str., from Hoihow.
 3, Formosa, British str., from Taiwanfoo.
 3, Kashing, British str., from Canton.
 3, Irene, German str., from Hamburg.
 3, Michael Jebesen, Ger. str., from N'chwang.
 3, Peiyang, German str., from Chinkiang.
 3, Taisang, British str., from Shanghai.
 4, Sungkaug, British str., from Manila.
 4, Oscarshel, Norw. str., from Bangkok.
 4, Belgic, British str., from Yokohama.
 4, Rohilla, British str., from Bombay.
 4, Independent, German str., from Swatow.
 4, Phra C. C. Klao, Brit. str., from Bangkok.
 5, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
 5, Chittagong, Brit. str., from Portland, Or.
 5, Deuteros, German str., from Bangkok.
 5, Undaunted, British cr., from Foochow.
 5, Fooksang, British str., from Canton.
 5, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 5, Namyong, British str., from Singapore.
 5, Ravenna, British str., from Yokohama.
 5, Nanchang, British str., from Canton.
 5, Takasago Maru, Jap. str., from Uzina.
 5, Centurion, British flagship, from Amoy.
 5, Menelaus, British str., from Shanghai.
 5, Yamashiro Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
 6, Empr. of India, Brit. str., from V'couver.
 6, M. Bocquehem, Austrian str., from Kobe.
 6, Bygdo, Norw. str., from Canton.
 6, Marie Jebesen, German str., from Canton.
 6, Kweilin, British str., from Chinkiang.
 6, City of Peking, Amr. str., from S. F'cisco.
 6, Yijio Maru, Jap. str., from Shimomoseki.
 30, Priam, British str., from London.
 30, Menmuir, British str., for Macao, &c.
 30, Activ, Danish str., for Hoihow.
 30, Empress of China, Brit. str., for V'couver.
 30, Oceanien, French str., for Europe.
 30, Bengloe, British str., for Kobe.
 30, Fuping, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
 31, Kriemhild, German str., for Hamburg.
 31, Arroyo, British str., for Singapore.
 31, Devawongse, British str., for Bangkok.
 31, Glenearn, British str., for London.
 31, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 31, Szechuen, British str., for Shanghai.
 31, Ulysses, British str., for Shanghai.
 31, Wilhelm, German str., for Singapore.
 31, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
 31, Rio, German str., for Amoy.

November—

- 1, Thales, British str., for Amoy.
 1, Namoa, British str., for Swatow.
 1, Fooksang, British str., for Canton.
 1, Moyune, British str., for Shanghai.
 1, Nanking, Norw. str., for Newchwang.

- 1, Canton, British str., for Shanghai.
 1, Fushun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 1, Mongkut, British str., for Bangkok.
 2, Nanchang, British str., for Canton.
 2, Whampoa, British str., for Shanghai.
 2, Gartha, Norwegian bark, for Valparizo.
 2, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Canton.
 2, Malacca, British str., for Shanghai.
 2, Repton, British str., for Nagasaki.
 2, Marie Jebesen, German str., for Canton.
 2, Chingtu, British str., for Australia.
 2, Foyle, British str., for Port Wallut.
 2, Fram, Norw. str., for Newcastle, N.S.W.
 2, Port Phillip, British str., for Singapore.
 2, St. Louis, French str., for Saigon.
 2, Strathleven, British str., for Canton.
 2, Fuk Po, Chinese transport, for Canton.
 3, Benvenne, British str., for Moji.
 3, Bygdo, Norw. str., for Canton.
 3, Cassius, German str., for Newchwang.
 3, Euplectela, British str., for Yokohama.
 3, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
 3, Phra Nang, British str., for Bangkok.
 3, Rhosina, British str., for Canton.
 4, Peiyang, German str., for Canton.
 4, Michael Jebesen, German str., for Canton.
 4, Kashing, British str., for Shanghai.
 4, Memnon, British str., for Kudat.
 4, Taisang, British str., for Canton.
 4, D. Juan de Austria, Span. corv., for Manila.
 5, Romulus, German str., for Singapore.
 5, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.
 5, Donar, German str., for Bangkok.
 5, Tigris, British str., for Singapore.
 5, Kong Beng, British str., for Bangkok.
 5, Chiyeun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 5, Kagoshima Maru, Jap. str., for Kelung.
 5, Letimbro, Italian str., for Bombay.
 5, Rohilla, British str., for Shanghai.
 5, Verona, British str., for Yokohama.
 5, Wuotan, German str., for Singapore.
 6, Picciola, German str., for Saigon.
 6, Gaelic, British str., for San Francisco.
 6, Ask, Danish str., for Hoihow.
 6, Fooksang, British str., for Shanghai.
 6, Namyong, British str., for Amoy.
 6, Kweilin, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

- Per Yarra, steamer, for Hongkong from Marseilles, &c.—Mrs. Pemberton, Messrs. L. Berindogne, Domingo Marcel, G. Lamfoni and Angel Cotes and wife, from Singapore.—Messrs. H. Hon. H. Keay, R. Crébessac and H. Cook.
 Per Benvenne, str., from Saigon.—Capt. Maddox.
 Per Memnon, str., from Sandakan.—Colonel Malloy, Messrs. Korczski and Mayne.
 Per Ulysses, str., from Singapore, &c.—Mrs. Watson and son, Messrs. Nicholson and Proctor.
 Per Malacca, str., from London for Yokohama.—Mrs. and Miss Archer.
 Per Kulsang, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendall.
 Per Kwanglee, str., from Coast Ports.—Capt. Wolfe and 130 Chinese.
 Per Kwanglee, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. Meller.
 Per Port Phillip, str., from Foochow, &c., for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Jagoe, and Mrs. Ramsey. For New York.—Mr. Flood.
 Per Taisang, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mrs. Bourne, Rev. Musson, Herr Weber, Rev. Raysac, Rev. T. Bumer.
 Per Formosa, str., from Taiwanfoo, &c.—Dr. Hartigan, Mrs. Williamson.
 Per Sungkaug, str., from Manila.—Messrs. Maurice Weil, Felix Passloch, and Herman Paetzold.
 Per Rohilla, str., for Hongkong from London.—Mr. and Mrs. Baird, Lieut. Stansfield, Messrs. F. Downes, Hume, and Lennox. From Brindisi.—Rev. Martin. From Bombay.—Messrs. Miza E. K. S. Borki, N. Dubash, Abdulla Joosub, and Mohamed Khan. From Singapore.—Messrs. Water, Holle, Fee Me Seng, and San Sean. For Shanghai from London.—Mrs. Laachlan and infant, Mrs. Davies and child, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and 3 children, Messrs. H. J. Hewitt, R. M. Brown, D. M. Robertson, Cooper, Peden, Grundy, Searle, Harding, Joyne, Jeffrey, R.

- Gould, Misses Lindholm, Biddolph, Johnson, Gratton, Elliot. From Brindisi.—Mr. C. O. Liddell, Mrs. Liddell and child, Mr. Bamsey, From Bombay.—Mr. Masuda. From Singapore.—Mr. Lee Seal Sing. For Yokohama from Bombay.—Surg.-Capt. Gray.
 Per Ravenna, str., from Yokohama for London.—Mr. A. S. Haynes. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Comely. For Hongkong.—Messrs. Kozhevar and W. J. Warnock. From Kobe for London.—Mr. P. Ballard, Master Ballard, Misses Ballard and Wilson. From Shanghai for London.—Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Smyth. For London via Marseilles.—Mr. W. King. For Ismailia.—Mr. R. W. Whinfield and Mrs. Whinfield Spence. For Singapore.—Mr. Gilbert Mackie. For Hongkong.—Messrs. C. B. Miller, Kee Shang, and J. Sterling.

DEPARTED.

- Per Priam, str., for London.—Capt. Keay, Messrs. Woods and L. H. Sandilands.
 Per Empress of China, str., for Shanghai.—Mr. F. S. A. Bourne (British Vice-Consul), Mr. Thos. Massey, Capt. J. Smith, Mr. Tung Po Chow and son, Mr. Ng, Capt. Tillett, Mr. and Mrs. Shi Ping Kwong and daughter. For Nagasaki.—Messrs. H. Iwasaki, Kimura, and Maruta. For Yokohama.—Mr. S. Hancock. For Vancouver.—Misses Yuen, Se You, and Leking. For Victoria.—Mrs. Chiu, Miss Wong Ching. For London.—Dr. E. H. Horsey. From Shanghai for London.—Dr. A. H. Copeman.
 Per Lightning, str., for Singapore, &c.—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. J. Barrow, Mrs. Chan Choy, Mrs. Wong Sam, Mrs. Lee Kum, Mrs. Chow Kew, Wong Sun Yuk, Mrs. Ching Ping, Mrs. Cheung Yan, Messrs. F. D. Mackay, Chiew Swee Leang, Wong Yuen, Mrs. Wong Choy Yuk, Mrs. Lum Lin, Mrs. Chan Yee.
 Per Menmuir, str., for Australia.—Mrs. Patterson and child, Miss Craig, Messrs. Gillian, Power, Clemence, and J. Kerr.
 Per Yarra, str., from Hongkong for Shanghai.—Messrs. Descours, J. A. Sampson, and H. Cook. For Nagasaki.—Mr. and Mrs. Matsuo. For Yokohama.—Messrs. A. Collaço, O. A. da Cruz, and Jean Fauchoux.
 Per Oceanien, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.—Mr. C. Mattil and Rev. Letessier. From Shanghai for Saigon.—Mr. E. Paupard. For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Forster, Messrs. G. Derby, E. Cochrane, and K. Matsuo. For Colombo.—Mr. L. Villiers. For Port Said.—Mrs. Glinsky and infant. For Alexandria.—General and Mrs. Roukel, and Mr. Bialskoss. For Marseilles.—Capt. Maclure, Mrs. Kato, Miss Iwasaki, Miss Glein, Messrs. P. Cockery, G. Ahlstrand, L. Lecam, Harry Zarken, T. Cozan, A. Collet, F. Raffel, F. Balandard, E. Matrel, Kamaro Shirai, Inouye, Cabelder, Fana-kashi, Nevinsky, Nicolas, Guillon, Evers, Cleince, and Bonnet.
 Per Hongkong, str., for Haiphong.—Mr. and Mrs. Chaffanjon and child, Messrs. H. S. Playfair and Coytier.
 Per Canton, str., for Shanghai.—Mrs. Hards.
 Per Zafiro, str., for Manila.—Capt. W. E. L. Clement, Mr. W. D. Keay.
 Per Malacca, str., for Shanghai from Brindisi.—Mr. Piaget. For Yokohama from London.—Mrs. and Miss Archer.
 Per Chingtu, str., for Port Darwin.—Mr. J. Hendrie and Mr. Chin Wing Hung. For Sydney.—Messrs. J. A. Pattie, H. A. Stow, J. F. Duff, and A. Rumjahn. For Melbourne.—Mrs. A. H. Hunt and Mr. S. D. Hooking.
 Per Kashing, str., for Shanghai.—Mrs. Berg and 2 children, Mr. R. Kupsch.
 Per Tigris, str., for Singapore.—Mr. M. Katzenstein.
 Per Rohilla, str., for Shanghai from Hongkong.—Messrs. J. Lamke, Hart Buck, Hui Shew Kui, Hui Chee Hin, Woo Hon Hing, Pang Chew Nam, Wai Luen Chow, Ng Lai Tong, C. Karberg, Dr. and Mrs. Forke. From London.—Messrs. H. J. Hewett, R. M. Brown, D. M. Robertson, M. Cooper, J. Peden, W. Grundy, E. Searle, D. Harding, E. Joyne, E. H. Jeffery, R. J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Laachlan and child, Mrs. Davis and child, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and 3 children, Misses Lindholm, Biddolph, H. Johnson, Gratton, and M. Elliott. From Brindisi.—Mr. C. O. Liddell, Mrs. Liddell and child, and Mr. Bamsey. From Bombay.—Mr. Masuda.
 Per Verona, str., from Hongkong for Nagasaki.—Mrs. Fabris and child, and Lieut. Stansfield, R.N. For Kobe.—Miss Yasuda. From Bombay for Yokohama.—Surg.-Capt. Gray.